The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3842. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion upon the Enrollment Bill.

Shall Negro Enlistments be Stimulated.

Where Veteran Troops Shall be Credited.

Revival of the "Onward to Richmond" Cry.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

THE NORFOLK OFFICE-HOLDERS.

GEN. BUTLER is after the Municipal office-holders in Norfolk in a fashion that might well be transplanted to New-York. His Circular Order of Jan. 11 calls upon the Mayor, Register, Assessor, Collector, Street Inspector, Market Clerk, Captain of the Watch, Keeper of the Court-house, Clerk of the Select Council, Keeper of the Almshouse, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Clerk of the Corporation Court of Norfolk, each, for himself, under oath, to report in detail the amount of moneys received by him, by virtue of his office, whether fees or otherwise; the sources from whence received; the amounts of money expended; the purposes for which expended, including salary, for the six months ending on the 1st day of January instant; and also the expenditures in the department of the City Government, so that his report will show an exact state of the financial condition of his department or matter he has in charge, in the City Government of Norfolk, during that time, with the amounts which came into his hands, or were on hand on the 1st day of July, 1863, and the amount which was on hand on the 1st day of January, 1864. Gen. BUTLER calls attention to the necessity of frank and explicit statements in these several reports, because, he says, any want of such explicit and frank statements will be immediately followed by investigation, and such other measures as BENJAMIN BUTLER may be advised to pursue.

FURLOUGHS TO MEN IN HOSPITALS.

By order of the War Department the percentage of men allowed to be absent at one time, under the authority given in General Orders No. 391, of 1863, to grant furloughs to enlisted men in hospitals, has been changed from five to twenty per cent.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

The hospital and ambulance flags of the army have been established as follows: For general hospitals, yellow bunting, 9 by 5 feet, with the letter "H," 24 inches long, of green bunting, in centre. For post and field hospitals, yellow bunting, 6 by 4 feet, with letter H, 14 inches long, of green bunting, in centre. For ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, yellow bunting, 14 by 28 inches, with a border, one inch deep, of green.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, will soon report enabling acts for the admission of the Territories of Colorado and Nebraska. The new constitution of the Territory of Nevada has been received, and will be adopted by Congress. The Committee are also perfecting a bill for the erection of the Territory of Montania, composed of a portion of Idaho and Utah Territories. Three new States will enter the Union in 1864, viz: Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The House Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of constructing a railroad between Washington and New-York, held a meeting to-day, and came to the conclusion not to entertain at present the question of building it at the expense of the Government, but will consider any proposition from individuals with reference to that scheme. They are not willing to commit the Government to its consummation.

COURT-MARTIAL OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet in Washington on the 19th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig.-Gen. W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Detailed for the Court are Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. G. S. Green, U. S. V.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel Second U. S. artillery; Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, U. S. V.; Major John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate of the Court.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER, DAVE.

Admiral LEE has officially informed the Navy Department that the new and swift steamer *Dave*, which attempted, on the 7th inst., to get into Wilmington, and was chased off by the *Montgomery* and *Aries*, ran herself ashore above Georgetown, bilged, filled and became a complete wreck. This was her first trip. Inclosed is her charter to run cotton. Admiral LEE furnished a list to show that the *Dave* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured by the Wilmington blockaders since the middle of July last, making an average loss of one steamer for every nine days to the blockade-runners, under whose discouraging losses the illegal trade with Wilmington is rapidly diminished.

PENSIONS.

The entire number of applications for pensions to Jan. 1 is 81,281.

CONFISCATION OF A LIBRARY.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized the law library of GEORGE F. SCARBUROUGH, of Virginia, late Judge of the United States Court of Claims, under the provisions of the Confiscation Act.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held Wednesday at Smithsonian Institute. P. B. FRENCH was elected President, with one Vice-President from each of the loyal States. BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE, Secretary, JOSEPH F. BROWN, Treasurer. Executive Committee: ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture; JOHN JONES, Delaware; F. SMITH, New-Hampshire; WARD H. LAMON, Illinois; W. B. TODD, District of Columbia; JAMES S. GRINNELL, Massachusetts; J. R. DODGE, Ohio.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an exhibition of stock, agricultural machines, products of textile fibres, wool, produces of sorghum, native wines, &c.; also a resolution commending the system for the collection of statistics adopted by the Department of Agriculture, and publication of reports.

The meeting adjourned till the 24th of February.

THE HOME GUARD IN MISSOURI.

The bill appropriating $700,000 to pay the Home Guard heretofore called out in the Department of Missouri, now only awaits President LINCOLN's signature to become a law.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

THE EXEMPTION OF ALIENS FROM THE DRAFT.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from citizens of New-York, remonstrating against the relief of unnaturalized citizens from the draft.

DISCUSSION ON THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment bill being under consideration,

Mr. FESSENDEN said that his opinion of yesterday that the payment of the commutation money did not release a State from the draft, was erroneous, and that the construction put upon it by the Secretary of War was correct. He thought it impossible to construe the commutation clause in any other way than that the procuration of substitutes or the payment of commutation money exempted the States from the draft.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, providing that the commutation money shall be applied by the War Department for obtaining substitutes from where the drafted person hails to fill the quota of that State.

Mr. GRIMES did not desire that colored men should be enlisted to fill up the quota of a State. He would like the word "men" to be construed "white men." The colored men were enlisted by the General Government, and colored men, unless the citizens of a State, should not take the place of white men.

Mr. HARLAN thought that this was a tax upon the money of the country, not upon the intellect. The people of Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky owe allegiance to the country as well as those from Maine and Massachusetts. He never had believed that colored soldiers could be employed with the same results as white men. The colored man should not be accepted as a substitute for his superior.

Mr. DAVIS said that a large proportion of the labor of Kentucky is performed by slaves, and yet the Secretary of War would sooner enlist a slave than a white man in the Border States, thus stripping those States of its laboring class to serve as substitutes for Northern laboring men who were kept at home.

Mr. WILSON was glad that the Government was about to establish the policy in regard to slaves which he (WILSON) had urged upon them for four months past.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the people of Maryland did not believe that colored troops could do the duty of white men. He then commented upon the acts of military officers in reference to the recruiting of slaves and upon occasions of elections on the eastern shore of that State. If such proceedings had not been instituted he did not believe the Representative in the other House (Mr. HARRIS) would now hold his seat, as he owed it alone to military interference in the elections. He (JOHNSON) believed from the representations of Northern journals, that there was as much disloyalty in the North as in Maryland.

Mr. GRIMES would wish the word "white" substituted in the bill.

Mr. WILSON did not want the word "white" to appear in the bill at all.

Mr. GRIMES thought that the negroes should be put under the protection of the National Government. His amendment was intended to stimulate the enlistment of negroes, so that there would be no occasion for another call upon the States.

Mr. GRIMES' amendment was rejected by 28 to 14.

WHERE VETERAN TROOPS SHOULD BE CREDITED.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment providing that veteran troops reënlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted.

The amendment was adopted by 27 to 11.

Another amendment was adopted providing that the commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the procurement of substitutes for the Congressional District where the draft takes place, and that colored troops shall be credited to the State from which they have enlisted.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND AND RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment requesting the President to call out and equip 100,000 men for 100 days, with the single object of driving out the rebel army from Virginia and releasing the Union prisoners at and around Richmond.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know what 100,000 raw militia would be against LEE's veteran army. They would be of no account whatever.

M. TRUMBULL thought that if we would say to the people that there would be a vigorous campaign for this single object, we could raise the 100.000 men, or the increased number proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin (HOWE.) He had no fears that these new troops could be stampeded. It was the most economical way of putting down this rebellion, and he thought that his amendment to the bill was a very proper one.

Mr. FOSTER said the feeling among his constituents was intensely strong in favor of the objects contemplated by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL.) There would also be a wild enthusiasm in many sections of the country if the amendment was adopted. He did not think, however, it was proper to incorporate this into the present bill.

Mr. NESMITH moved to insert "three years" instead of "one hundred days."

The motion was adopted.

The amendment as amended was then rejected, whereupon, at 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Death of a Rebel Citizen Prisoner—A Colored Preacher's Harangue—Cause and Effect—Tennessee and Kentucky in their Relations to Slavery and Freedom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

There died in one of the hospitals here on the 19th of last month a rebel citizen of Tennessee, aged upward of sixty. He had been confined in the Penitentiary on the outskirts of the city, among many other rebel prisoners, for four months previously to his removal from the hospital. He had been a well-to-do farmer, with a snug house and goodly number of acres, well stocked with cattle, not quite so well with negroes, especially after the war broke out. He maintained, with his family, a fair character in his community. He was arrested partly for disloyalty, chiefly for beating one of his female slaves, who had sought to escape within our lines, so mercilessly that the poor woman died. He denied that the death was the effect of the beating, but his neighbors steadily affirmed it. The fact was considered clear, and he was put in prison with but little prospect of present release, when fatal sickness, which laughs at man's authority, came to his rescue and released him.

The next day being the Sabbath, a large audience gathered in Post chapel No. 2, to hear statements from Bishop PAYNE, of the Methodist Church West. He was visiting this region with the sanction of the War Department, with the view of encouraging the Union sentiment in the Methodist body South, and of opening facilities for the return of wanderers from the *true Catholic Union Church*, made schismatic by Slavery. A considerable number of the congregation were colored people, regarding the object of the meeting as specially interesting to them. After Bishop PAYNE closed, a venerable black preacher, who ministered to his sable flock on Sabbath afternoons, in the before-mentioned chapel, arose, and wished the privilege to say a few words before the people went away. In earnest and tremulous tones, and with broken utterance, touching though from its simplicity and seriousness, he delivered himself in some such strain as this:

"I bress de Good Lord dat my ole eyes can see dis happy day. We hab been a waitin' for it and prayin' for it a long long time, and we did almost tink, my chil'en, dat de Good Lord no hear us and come to deliber us. But he hab come at last. We was all like de chil'en of Israel in Egypt, a cryin' and cryin' and a gronin' and gronin', and no Moses came wid de Lord's word to order de door broke down, dat we might walk 'trough and be free. Now de big ugly door *is* broke down, bress de Lord, and we know de groans of de captive is heard. Didn't I tell you to pray and not to faint away, dat, is not to doubt, and dat He who opend de sea would deliber us sure, and no tanks to de tasker massas, who would nebber let us go if dey could only hab held on to us? But dey couldn't—no dey couldn't do dat, 'cause de Lord he was wid us, and wouldn't let us be 'pressed no more, when de time ob deliberance had come. And now, my bredren and sissers, is de time to sing and be glad. No more chains, nor handicuffs, nor gags—no more whippin' and lashin' on de bare backs. We may hab and keep our wives and chil'en, and no master shall take and sell 'em way, whar we can't see 'em nebber more. Our chil'en will hab schools to larn to read in, and we shall hab pay for our work and not be robbed ob de rights de Lord hab gib us—and the year of jubilee is come sure dis bery day; and de good Lord, glory to His name, will make it last for ebber, and let all de people say Amen."

So they did, and with a will and strong emphasis which the place and day could scarce keep within the bounds of decorous enthusiasm.

Now put this fact and that together, this joy expressed, and that crime committed, and it will be seen why Tennessee occupies, to-day, the position she does in regard to Slavery. The natural operation of a potential cause is made evident from the cases cited to any who have eyes and will use them.

The prisoner referred to, dying in hospital, was a slaveholder who beat his slave to death. He looked upon his slaves as his property, which, like their fellow-laborers the horse and ox, he could work, sell and even overwork and, at times, abuse, at his own will or caprice. Whatever the laws of his State might be against the abuse of the power he possessed over his slave, it was well known that they rarely indeed hold the master to a strict accountability, and that, as between the rights of the master and those of the slave, they were laws "more honored in the breach than observance," except in some flagrantly outrageous instance. The very character of the relation involves the exercise of irresponsible authority. And where this authority exists, it is certain to inflict, while man remains what he is, injustice, cruelty, wrongs of various kinds, from which the embittered spirit pants for relief, and exults when the day that brings relief has dawned.

The joyous felicitations of the poor, black preacher, therefore, so heartily responded to by his people, were the deep-toned utterance of a heart, from which a life-long and crushing burden had been rolled. All the bitter memories of weary years, all tears, groans, sorrows, agonies, springing from, or incidental to his servile condition, rose before him, and gave intensity to the cry of joy proclaiming his bondage ended. It was not a transient emotion of delight with which a new and strange acquisition is greeted. It was the realization of the brilliant dreams, the yearning desires of a lifetime. And his fervid convictions and high exultation, are those of his people everywhere, situated once as he had been, and like him released from servitude.

It is the first-born of errors to suppose that the black, as a rule, is pleased, or satisfied with his bonds. He may often seem to be, and for prudential reasons may refrain from complaining. But when freedom is brought before his choice, it is very rare indeed that he does not eagerly embrace it, turning his back upon whatever comparatively enviable position, under the gentlest of masters, it may have been his good fortune to occupy. While as respects the general multitude of slaves, to whom such good fortune is unknown, their anxiety for freedom, wherever they can reach it, is attested by the crowds hastening everywhere, as the way is opened to make this longed-for boon their own.

These facts are making their impression more and more upon the popular mind, and are promoting the sober, deliberate verdict which this State is preparing to pronounce against the "institution."

Tennessee is, moreover, beginning to see clearly that its material interests, through all their ramifications, demand that the State be free. The thoughtful are revolving the problem *why* a State, with the area, the magnificent resources, the wondrous natural advantages for growth and progress of Tennessee, should have been so far outstripped by many a less highly favored rival. They are coming to apprehend the idea that the dividing of the State among a few thousand slaveholders, keeping the masses landless, and with no special incitement to develop the soil or themselves, is not the most favorable condition to make a State prosperous and great. The masses begin to see and feel that the subdivision, as in the prosperous Free States, of the huge tracts and plantations into small farms, one of which enterprise and industry may in time be able to call its own, must improve and elevate the individual condition, and draw forth from the earth's bosom, ten-fold its present yield. In short, old ideas, touching labor and its relations, enforced and compensated labor, the State's true interests and the whole people's none the less, are getting to be rapidly displaced by the new and the true. The stern times are winnowing the chaff of hoary errors and prejudices from the wheat. Slavery, one of the chief of these, is doomed to go down here, nay, is virtually down already. And relieved from this mighty incubus, the great progress of Tennessee, actually begun, is as sure as any future thing can be.

It is marvelous that Kentucky, in the light of this period and these times, battles with her "manifest destiny" so strongly and determinedly. The reasons which demand freedom and will secure it for Tennessee, demand it not less urgently for Kentucky. Her tenacious hold on the "institution" has cruelly hampered her energies and clipped the wings of her prosperity. Her greatest statesman, HENRY CLAY, saw it and favored gradual emancipation to free her from the fetters which clogged her steps. Her modern statesmen, such as WICKLIFFE, POWELL, GARRET DAVIS, cannot bear the word freedom for Kentucky spoken, without being thrown into spasms. Discussion even on its expediency is frowned upon as an impertinence. Even the *Louisville Journal*, clever, able, witty, caustic, genial and generous, a power throughout the State and far beyond it, a perpetual thorn in the sides of the rebellion, fairly screams in terror and wrath when a parcel of Germans from Missouri merely propose to meet in Louisville *to discuss in High Dutch*, the question of emancipation. It calls Kentucky's brave representatives, ANDERSON, SMITH, CLAY and RANDALL, *apostates*, because they voted for SCHUYLER COLFAX, "on the first ballot" for Speaker of the House, as if the whole loyal country must not applaud this act of theirs, that aided to place in the Speaker's chair a gentleman of rare capacity and integrity, and whose character and principles are the guaranty that all his energy and influence will be devoutly given to prosecute the war to a successful and glorious close. The *Journal* is strongly and sternly hostile to the Administration, and detests the Proclamation, none the less for its being a war measure, demanded and justified by the exigency of the nation. It is clamorous for the "Constitution as it it is, and the Union as it was," not seeming to see that this terrible struggle through which we are passing, is, from the necessity of the case, working salutary changes, which, when the war is over, will render the idea of "the Union as it was" *in every particular*, as impossible to be realized, as the idea of "the Colonies as they were" would have been after the war of the Revolution ended. So far as the *Journal's* views may be regarded as the exponent of Kentucky's—and no paper that I know, might seem to represent a State more authoritatively—Kentucky would really appear to be very far off from realizing the dream, even of HENRY CLAY's gradualism.

But Kentucky has no such disaster in store. She is too noble a State, and her people far too intelligent for that. No State during this bloody war has made a nobler record for herself. Her remaining fast moored to the Union spite of the strongest seductions to secede, the supposed interests and known prepossessions of many of her people, and the insidious force of proclaimed affinity and geographical position, is a prodigy of patriotic devotion entitling her to sit high forever among her sisterhood of States. Had Virginia been as true, the rebellion had been nipped in the bud. I have looked upon her maimed and war-worn heroes, as brought in from the battle-field, they tarried for a time here, and spoke of their love, attested by their sacrifices, for the dear old flag, with high admiration and pride. The State may well glory in such sons, as the country does in the State's staunch loyalty.

Kentucky deserves, for her truth, fidelity and tenacity, where so many were found wavering and faithless, the highest gifts that a free Government can give. She deserves, having aided so efficiently in preserving the nation free, to be thoroughly free herself, with every hindrance to her progress and healthful expansion removed. Washed by the free Ohio, and hemmed in by the great prosperous Free States bordering this stream on the north, with the newly-born Free State of Western Virginia on the east, and Missouri on the west, with Tennessee, certain to be numbered with the free, on the south, her position is fixed by fate and circumstances, even though her people should listlessly and supinely await the result, without wish or effort of their own to secure it.

But this they will not do. Their hands are opening to receive the priceless boon awaiting their acceptance, and hearts, though patient, are expectant. The signs showing Kentucky's redemption to be near are unmistakable. The noble utterances of her heroic and high-minded BRAMLETTE need no perversion to make them speak decisively, not only for the Constitution, the Union and the Government, but for liberty, justice, human rights, for all who are human, as well. The people's emphatic verdict that made him Governor has a far deeper significance than a mere expression in favor of Union, and against treason. The course of Kentucky's four Representatives in the House, indicates how the State's popular aspiration is pointing, and the prediction may be safely ventured, that this course will be sustained by the popular voice at home. The genial *Journal* itself, I fancy, is feeling, in spite of itself, the force of the great liberal current now setting in, and gathering volume and impetuosity as it flows. It will hardly "strain with desperate strength" long to breast, or remain stationary on, a tide which, with irresistible majesty, must sweep every obstacle before it. It will lift its potential voice for freedom, and the fulfillment of the State's high destiny; and cheerily committing its bark to the friendly flood, will rejoice with the brave hearts already there to "pursue the triumph, and partake the gale." C. V. S.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for Hong Kong, with $140,000 in treasure.

"The weather is rainy, and there is very little business doing.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Mosby Badly Whipped at Harper's Ferry.

Bridge Built Over Holston River, Tennessee.

The Bombardment of Charleston Continued Furiously.

Four Hundred and Seventy-one Shells Thrown at the City in Two Days.

REPORTED EXPEDITION SOUTHWARD

Via Fortress Monroe we have received the following dispatches, taken from the Richmond papers of the 15th:

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

MOSBY is still harrassing the enemy's rear, but it is reported that he was badly defeated at Harper's Ferry, and met with considerable loss.

The ice in Richmond is three inches thick.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The enemy are transferring one corps from our front to the Virginia Valley.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The bridge over the Holston River is completed, and the one over the Watagna will be completed next week.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of January 15 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. Since Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, 471 shells have been thrown at the city, causing some damage, but no casualties.

The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrots at Gregg.

The shelling is still heavy this evening.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The bombardment of the city has been continuous since the last report.

A large number of transports filled with troops have been observed going south.

An increased fleet at Hilton Head is reported.

CHARLESLON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Three shells were thrown into the city this morning, and six this afternoon.

On the 10th, eighteen shells were thrown into the city.

The enemy have opened two more embrasures, one bearing on the city and one on James Island.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Steamboat Speculations—Probabilities of the Early Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Military Commission, now in session in Norfolk, of which Brig.-Gen. J. L. WISTAR, is President, have investigated another novel steamboat operation.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* was chartered in February, 1862, at $350 per day.

Capt. A. W. CALDEN, Capt. CHARLES SPEAR and J. H. B. LONG, all of Boston, were owners. The *Nelly Baker* cost them $19,800. She was in the employ of the Government about ten months, receiving $106,200 charter money. She was then sold to the United States for $42,000, the owners realizing the sum of $148,000.

In addition to this, the profits derived from the sale of refreshments was about $25 per day during the time that she was running from Old Point to Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, and she got all her coal gratis from the Government.

Another neat case is that of an old canal barge called the *Miss Mary*, which was worth from $800 to $900. She was chartered in November, 1862, at the exorbitant rate of $25 per day, and remained in charter until she earned her patriotic owners $4,000. She was nominally a prison hulk; but the evidence goes to show that she was used a very small part of the time.

Her owners were JOHN COBLENZ and JOHN H. PICKERELL, of Baltimore, who figured in the Grimes Committee investigation.

The testimony thus far goes to show that a most culpable lack of system prevailed in the Quartermaster's Department during the year of 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived this afternoon from City Point.

Present indications admit of no doubt that if the exchange of prisoners remains in the hands of Gen. BUTLER, a satisfactory exchange will shortly be effected.

Newspaper Correspondents Paroled at Richmond.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, Messrs. HENDRICKS and HART, have arrived here on the flag-of-truce boat from Richmond. They are paroled for 90 days.

These gentlemen report that Mr. BULKLEY, of the *Herald*, and Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWNE, of the *Tribune*, are in Richmond, and well.

Capt. GREGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry; Capt. METCALF, of the Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Mr. FULLERTON, British Consul at Savannah, are also passengers by the same boat.

The Confederate Maj. JONES, not effecting his exchange, has returned.

Movements of Gen. McNiel. Etc.

ST. LOUIS' Friday, Jan 15.

Gen. MC NIEL arrived here to-night from Fort Smith, Ark., under orders of the Departmental Headquarters, to act as a witness in the case of WM. R. STRACKER, late Provost-marshal of Northeast Missouri.

Gen. MCNEIL reports that the rebels in Arkansas are suffering severely from the cold weather, which extended throughout the South.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, commanding the Mississippi Department, had ordered a march North, as the Arkansians and Missourians had refused to go further South.

Deserters in large numbers were crossing into the Federal lines, acknowledging that the rebellion was hopelessly lost.

Blockade-Running on the North Carolina Coast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Dare* was run ashore near Georgetown, after landing the naval officers near Lockwood's Ferry. She was subsequently chased off by the enemy, and broke down. Her cargo is a very valuable one, consisting of military goods. There has been heavy firing all day, and by the light of the evening the enemy's gunboats can be seen at Lockwood's Ferry.

North College Destroyed by Fire.

RACINE, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The North College building was destroyed by fire to-day. The scholars are all safe. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

Movements of Gen. Curtis.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here to-day, and will assume the command of this department at once.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Fight at Mosey Creek, Tenn.

MOSELY CREEK, TENN., Friday, Jan. 15,
VIA LOUSVILLE, KY., Friday, Jan. 15.

Part of Col. MCCOOK's cavalry regiment attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments yesterday, killing 14 and taking 41 prisoners.

The Reported Rebel Successes in Arkansas Imaginary—Burning of the Gunboat Juliet.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Memphis *Bulletin* authoritatively contradicts the reports of recent rebel successes in Arkansas. The capture of Pine Bluff, the attack on the Little Rock Railroad, obstruction of the track, the capture of a train, and the destruction of boats by guerrillas, turn out to be fictions of a lively rebel imagination.

A dispatch from Cairo says the gunboat *Juliet* caught fire in her pilot-house at three o'clock Monday morning, and before the flames were subdued, a large portion of the superstructure was destroyed. By great exertion on the part of the officers and crew, the fire was extinguished before it got entirely beyond control. During the confusion, two prisoners escaped from the boat, who cut a line to let her drop down toward the other steamers, but the plan was discovered in time to prevent its consummation. One prisoner was retaken the next day.

A dispatch from Louisville on the 15th says that a steamboat was burned at the mouth of Green River, and a rumor on the street says that it was burned by guerrillas.

The Seventh, Second and Sixteenth Illinois regiments have reënlisted. The Fifth Iowa Battery have reënlisted.

All is quiet at Chattanooga and in East Tennessee.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Quietness of Legislation—Inexperienced Members—Relief for the Court of Appeals—The Question of Suffrage in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The quietness with which legislation has proceeded thus far is a subject of remark. Two weeks of the session have passed, and there has been scarcely an attempt at speech-making. Measures of importance are disposed of without debate, or with a few remarks from some experienced member. This quietness in the House is, doubtless, in part, due to the unusually large proportion of new members in that body. Perhaps a greater degree of carefulness and circumspection will characterize their acts after a few weeks. As an instance of what may be termed free and easy legislation, in regard to a matter of little importance in itself, yet involving a principle, I may mention, that resolution after resolution, authorizing the standing Committees to employ clerks, have passed the House with scarcely a word of inquiry, and without any hesitation: At the close of the resolutions the words "the same as last year," are uniformly found, and of course this precedent was deemed sufficient. A resolution has been offered providing that the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills may employ a clerk. This resolution will probably be the last of the series.

The House have voted the new members the red book of last year to aid them in gaining a knowledge of their duties more speedily. The Committee on Expenditures of the House reported against this, which they deem an unnecessary expense, and Mr. STEVENS, of Erie, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, spoke at some length against appropriating money for the purchase of these books, thereby adding to that "annual abomination," the Supply Bill. It was urged, however, by other members, that those unacquainted with the business of legislation were in need of the information which only the red book could give them. The precedent of last year was deemed a conclusive argument in favor of adding this item to the Supply Bill.

The approval by the House of the resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution, if favored by the people, so that the Governor may appoint, with the advice of the Senate, five Commissioners, to relieve the Court of Appeals of accumulated business, is a matter of congratulation to those who have suits pending in that court. It is affirmed by lawyers that a suit now appealed to that court would have to wait seven years before its turn would be reached. Doubtless the Senate, and then the people, at a special election, will favor the much needed amendment.

The Veterans of the war of 1812 are in convention here to-day. The Assembly has granted them the use of the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, and as I am writing, (1 o'clock P. M.,) Gen. VANRENSSALAER is in the Speaker's chair, and Veterans are coming forward and giving their names to be recorded by the Secretary. Many of them are represented by proxy only, but those who represent them are on the alert and will doubtless see that the claims of the Veterans are fully and fairly presented to the public and to the Legislature.

There was a manifestation of the opposition spirit in the House this morning of some interest. The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably the bill to secure the right of suffrage to soldiers in the service of the Army and Navy of the United States. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, rose immediately upon the reading of this report, and stated that a minority of the Judiciary Committee would at some future day report against the bill to *secure* the right, &c., emphasizing the word as I have marked it. The Speaker remarked that notice of such intention was not required, and that the member was speaking, therefore, out of order. Mr. CURTIS explained that he was about to make a motion, and was only remarking a few matters by way of introduction. The Speaker informed him that it would be in order to make his motion first. Mr. CURTIS acquiesced, and moved to lay the majority report upon the table. The Speaker remarked that this motion was not debatable, and Mr. CURTIS reluctantly subsided. The report was approved by the House, and placed upon general orders for future action.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday evening. P.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Loyal Kentuckians' Claims Against the Government—Legislative Action for State Defence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

The Legislature requests the Governor to memorialize Congress for adequate relief to the loyal sufferers within this State from the presence, though necessary and rightful, of the United States armies, and the neglect or inexperience of Federal officers, and for the appointment of Commissioners to adjudicate all open accounts between the Government and our loyal citizens, and adjust all claims for losses which are not the result of the unavoidable waste of war, and can be satisfactorily audited.

The State Librarian is directed to receive and keep the flags of Kentucky regiments in the United States or State service, presented to the State.

In compliance with the Governor's messages and proclamations, the Legislature will authorize him to raise a State force for State defence, and will pass bills to punish those who know of the presence of rebel guerrillas in their county or counties adjacent thereto, and who refuse to give information thereof; and to prevent the receiving, entertaining or aiding guerrillas, marauders, bandits or persons levying war against the United States or Kentucky by citizens of Kentucky. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* wants every captured guerrilla and marauder hung upon the first tree. PONTIAC.

A Thick Snow-storm Off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 15.

The thick easterly snow-storm now prevailing will keep European steamers from making the land until the weather clears.

Weather Report.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Weather clear and frosty. Thermometer 24°.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Emperor and the Peace Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SULTAN.

Warlike Preparations of all the Powers.

History and Prospects of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Abridged Congress—Recent Elections—A Speech from M. Berryer on the American Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

The Emperor, too proud to be defeated in his project of a Congress, has made an attempt as you will see to convene a limited Congress, which shall leave England out of the question. His letter of convocation, signed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, is dated on the 8th of this month, and is only officially published this morning. Counting on the traditional hatred of the continental monarchs against England, the Emperor places the blame of the failure of the General Congress on that Power. But Russia, Austria, and Prussia appear to be astonished at this attitude of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and especially at his persistency in the idea of a Congress which shall include them, for they thought their first reply was in effect as practically a refusal as that of England. Nothing, indeed, but a blind ambition or an exaggerated confidence in his own influence could have pushed NAPOLEON to a renewal of the proposition, even in its modified form, and if report be true, these three Powers have replied by such a refusal as must put the project even of a limited Congress to rest. NAPOLEON is, therefore, completely isolated, and, what is worse, is as unable to make war as to regain his position of arbiter in diplomacy.

The French Senate has declared unanimously in the vote on the Address that, while sympathizing with Poland, it is not the policy of France to go to war alone in aid of the revolution in that country, and since France stands alone on the question, nothing but an accident, or the action of some other Power, can develop a war on this question.

Nevertheless, every nation in Europe is preparing for war in the Spring. Italy is making preparations to march into Venetia, and Austria is making preparations to repel the attack. GARIBALDI is secretly organizing the adventurous spirits of Italy for this grand enterprise, and he believes that thus he can force the Italian Government to take the lead of the movement for fear of being dragged after it. Immense amounts of war material are being secretly bought abroad for Italy, but Austria is not ignorant of the fact, and by Spring the course of the Mincio will be barricaded from Peschiera to Mantou, as it has never been before.

So, too, Russia is making preparations, although knowing the impossibility in which NAPOLEON is placed to make war. But Russia, like England, has no confidence in appearances even, when NAPOLEON is concerned, and thinks it no doubt a wise policy to be prepared. Germany cannot do otherwise than arm herself under the circumstances, for no war for Poland can take place which does not implicate her soil, and moreover, if a war should break out in Italy, Germany will probably join Austria if France joins Italy. In any case, the belief in a war somewhere, or from some cause, is general, and nations do well to arm in time—if for no other purpose than compelling a peace. Thus, in the face of NAPOLEON's demand for a Congress and a disarmament, people refuse the Congress and go on arming.

The defeat of the Government at the supplementary elections for Deputies in districts where the elections had been annulled for irregularities or corruption, is the most severe blow they have yet had. It was thought, or at least hoped, by the Government that the people, after having made one successful demonstration against them, would be satisfied, and in the supplementary elections would come back to their support. Exactly the opposite, however, has been the result. Taking courage by the example of Paris, the electors in the three districts in which they have thus far been called on to vote have largely increased the vote against the Government. Thus at Paris, in the Ninth District, M. PELLETAN, who was returned at the general election by forty-seven majority, and whose election was broken for an informality, has been reëlected by nearly 3,000 majority. In the department of the Cote-d'or an opposition candidate has been elected in place of his official opponent, returned at the general election. Whereas in the district of M. ISAAC PEREIRE, who was elected by the almost unanimous vote of the district, and whose election was broken on account of the immense sums of money he spent in gifts and alms in the district, an opposition candidate is now only 300 votes behind. These facts must give serious thought to the Government, for they speak for themselves. They are, in fact, so eloquent, that M. DE LA GUERONNIERE thought it a good occasion for demanding in the Senate a relaxation of the reins, and the granting of more liberty; but it seems that the Government thinks just the contrary, and that the occasion is good for putting on the screws more tightly. M. BONHER, speaking for the Government, said that no new measure could be taken now in the liberal direction, which by most people is construed into meaning that repressive measures and not liberal ones are still to be relied on to maintain the present dynasty in power. And the liberals are of course delighted, for in retrograde measures, or even in the *statu quo*, they see the downfall of the present power and the success of their own.

In the debates that are to take place in the Corps Legislatif on the Address, M. BERRYER is going to speak on the American question, and will take the side of the North. The question will be argued on high humanitary principles and will be unanswerable.

The French *Moniteur* publishes in large type, on its first page, with a commendatory notice, a letter from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* on American progress in artillery. You will see this article in the *Times* of, I believe, the 17th instant, and you will thus see why the *Moniteur* gives it so much importance. MALAKOFF

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Star Dec. 31.

The Confederate Cotton Loan stood yesterday at 37 to 39. That is to say, there are people willing to give nearly forty pounds of English money for the chance of receiving, on some indefinite day, from the

Confederate Government, £100 sterling, or 4,000 weight of cotton. We advise these speculative persons to add to their investment the small sum of one shilling, for which they can obtain Bacon's newly-published map showing the progress of the war in America. From the green and yellow colored patches of that map and its marginal notes, they may learn some most instructive facts.

The history of the Cotton Loan shows that the significance of events has been studied by speculators. It opened in March last at five per cent. premium. It varied with the fluctuating fortunes of the war through April and May to four per cent. discount. The Federal victories of July—Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—sent it down to nine and ten per cent. It continued to fall with the arrival of nearly every mail, and Rosencrans' capture of Chattanooga settled it at thirty per cent. discount. In October and November it improved, though Bragg's victory at Chickamauga failed to raise it above 67. The successes of Grant and Burnside beat it down to 50, and it has continued to decline to the prices quoted yesterday. People are now willing to sell for £37 bonds that were originally placed on the market—so lately as March last—at four or five per cent. premium on the £90 paid for them. And the wonder is that anybody is simple enough to buy them at this very reduced price. They must do so not in the hope that the Government of Jefferson Davis will ever redeem them, but on the presumption that the victorious Federals will take up the liabilities of the vanquished rebels. This, we believe, is the idea that now obtains, and that gives to Confederate bonds the slightest value. It is a curious example of the transfer of faith. No doubt it is in some sense honorable to the Federal credit. The Union is now supposed to be so immensely rich, that instead of repudiating its own engagements, as was once predicted, it will take up its enemy's. Why should the American eagle be such a golden goose? No one can imagine that the loyal States will voluntarily take upon themselves the debts of the rebel States; and how can the latter compel them to do so? When the collapse comes, the Confederate leaders will have enough to do to make terms for themselves. They will have neither motive nor opportunity to bargain for the payment of their collective debts to the credulous foreigners. A Government in the pangs of dissolution has no object to gain in sustaining its credit. It is only a Government that expects to have to borrow again that has any interest in liquidating former engagements. The owners of the cotton, moreover, on which the loan is based have a very distinct and decided interest in making their individual peace with the Government as soon as possible. The planter who has stored up his cotton—many of them, as the Southern papers say, refusing to burn it—may place it under the protection of Federal troops by accepting the amnesty. His slaves are lost to him, but the fruit of their toil remains. Who but the speculator in Confederate bonds would not wish for this result? He may mourn the loss of his money, but his loss will be the infinite gain of humanity. These bonds can never be redeemed but by the blood and sweat of recaptured slaves. We rejoice, therefore, in their rapid descent to worthlessness. It is shameful that any Englishman should have hoped to make profit by speculation in the fortunes of a war for and against Slavery—staking his money on the chances that the sword of rebellion should smite down the champions of emancipation.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

REPLY OF THE SULTAN.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the reply of the Sultan, whom it styles Emperor of the Ottomans, to the Congress proposition. The following is a translation:

I have received from the Marquis de Moustier the letter in which your Imperial Majesty refers to the present position of Europe, and to the necessity of assembling in Congress in order to concert and to adopt proper measures for settling the present and assuring the future.

I cordially thank your Imperial Majesty for the sentiments of sincere friendship you have displayed toward me on this occasion, and I beg you to believe in the perfect reciprocity of my sentiments, as well as in my most ardent desire to prove to you the high value I attach to seeing straightened the bonds of that secular friendship which so happily exists between the two empires.

Sovereign of an empire the interest and prosperity of which depend, in great part, upon the maintenance of peace, I shall experience a genuine satisfaction in seeing it established upon a solid and durable foundation.

As for my personal views upon the proposition of your Imperial Majesty, I refer you to the conversation I have had with your representative, and to the friendly communication I have charged my Ambassador at your Majesty's Court to make to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Imperial Majesty the assurance of my sincere affection and inviolate attachment.

Constantinople, the 23d Djemazi-ul-akher, 1280.
(5th December, 1863.)

The foregoing letter is followed by the following document, headed, "Note containing an account of the audience of His Majesty the Sultan, addressed the 24th November, 1863, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Marquis de Moustier."

The Ambassador, in placing in the Sultan's hands the letter of the Emperor, briefly made known its contents.

The Sultan replied: "I highly appreciate the Imperial idea, and I sincerely thank his Majesty for his letter. I cannot doubt the Emperor's sentiments with regard to me and the entire Ottoman nation, I am sure, will be extremely sensible of the step his Majesty has just taken towards me.

"I should be very happy to avail myself of this occasion of making the personal acquaintance of such a sovereign as the Emperor, for whom I have a profound friendship, and at the same time to visit such a beautiful city as Paris; but if I had known beforehand the basis upon which an understanding was to be established, it would have been, perhaps, much better, as in that case I should have acted with a full knowledge of everything."

The Ambassador immediately replied:

"As the Emperor states in his letter that he had no preconceived idea, he could not draw up a programme. Confiding in their wisdom, he has confined himself to indicating to all the Sovereigns his allies the situation full of danger in which Europe is placed. It is to the Congress alone that it appertains to decide the points upon which an understanding is to be established, and in appealing, for the position and the solution of all the questions, to a general discussion the Emperor has given a guarantee sufficient for every interest."

The Sultan replied:

"My observation concealed no sentiment of opposition. I understand now, by the explanation which the ambassador has just furnished to me, the difficulty that there really is in knowing beforehand the points which would form the object of the deliberations.

I accept, therefore, the invitation which the Emperor has addressed to me; but as my presence alone in France would not be sufficient I shall only undertake the journey if the other sovereigns themselves go to Paris.

"In one word," said the Sultan in conclusion, and with a certain emphasis, "I beg the Ambassador to feel convinced that if the meeting of the Congress takes place, Turkey will not be the last to be represented at it."

The Ambassador having thanked the Sultan for what he had just heard fall from his lips, His Majesty ended by saying:

"I am about to reply to the letter the Ambassador has delivered to me, and the Emperor will be satisfied in every respect with my reply."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

PROTEST OF DENMARK.

The following is a translation of a note addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, and (with the necessary alterations of names and titles) of Austria, Saxony and Hanover, dated Copenhagen, Dec. 19, 1863:

The undersigned, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 15th inst., of the note whereby the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia has acquainted him with a Federal decree of Dec. 7, and in consequence of the so-called procedure of execution resolved by the said Federal decree has requested the Government of the King to evacuate Holstein within seven days.

Having, without delay, submitted this note to his most gracious Sovereign, the undersigned has been charged by his Majesty to call the attention of the Prussian Government to the following observations:

The resolution passed by the German Federal Assembly on the 7th of this month is deprived of all binding force for the Royal Government already by the circumstance that it has been passed after the illegal exclusion of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary from the Assembly.

Besides, with regard to the fact that the said decree pretends to be founded on the preceding Federal decree of Oct. 1, it is impossible for the King's Government to consider this latter as a valid motive for the procedure of execution which has recently been resolved for the following reasons:

That the ordinance of March 30 of this year, against which the said decree was directed, has afterward been formally repealed;

That the mediation offered by the British Government with a view of reconciling the pending differences between Denmark and the Confederation has been accepted by the Royal Government in the sitting of the 29th of October;

That the King's Government in the same sitting declared itself ready to meet the Confederation in every point in which the independence or equality of rights claimed for the Federal provinces should not be considered as being sufficiently guaranteed at present.

But the singular character of the pretended Federal execution has become still more perceptible since the Federal Assembly has pretended to question his Majesty's right of succession and the validity of the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852. For, even considering the matter from the point of view of the German Confederation, it must be admitted that any demand on the part of the Confederation with regard to the position which his Majesty should accord to Holstein in his capacity of Duke of Holstein must be subordinate to a preceding acknowledgment of the King as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg.

Lastly, I must observe that the request addressed to the King's Government is not in conformity with the prescriptions laid down in the regulations for the procedure of execution, dated Aug. 3, 1820, (Art. X.) namely, in this important point, that it has not been made possible for the King's Government to avoid the execution by submission to any precise demands addressed to it. Far from this, the execution itself appears simply as the only object of the Federal resolution.

His Majesty, my most gracious Sovereign, is, under these circumstances, unable to recognize the so-called execution, resolved by the Confederation as a legitimate procedure founded in the Federal law, but intends, on the contrary, to reserve formally his sovereign and dynastic rights. His Majesty has, therefore, commanded the undersigned to protest by this present, and in the most solemn manner, against the unquestionable encroachment which has been announced to him, and reserves for himself to take such further resolutions as he may consider reconcilable with his rights and interests.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.,

C. HALL.

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG AT HONITON.

The Duke of Augustenburg, it appears, has for several years occupied the position of a private country gentleman near Honiton, in the County of Devon, and must have recently awoke to find himself famous throughout Europe. He is said to have exhibited considerable personal courage, energy and decision. He was very fond of field sports, and consequently took great interest in preserving the game in his vicinity. Stories are current of his having on more than one occasion come into personal collision with those of the neighboring rustics who were addicted to poaching, and having left on the persons of their yokeships unmistakable remembrances under his hand and sign manual. On one occasion, it is said, he soundly whipped a poacher and took away his gun; subsequently reporting the circumstances, and exhibiting his trophy to a neighboring county magistrate of his acquaintance, as if the affair were to be boasted of. The Duke's recital of such conduct was, however, received by his worship with something like pious horror at such an infraction of British law. The Duke was cautioned that practices which might pass without being questioned on the banks of the Elbe did not at all suit this branch of the Teutons. The lecture ended, much to his highness's surprise, in a very earnest recommendation to ride over at once to the poacher's house, make an ample apology for the whipping, restore the stolen property, and make peace with the castigated one by subscribing a round sum of money toward his future benefit. The Prince is said to have exhibited creditable discretion, and complied with the advice of his monitor, thus balking any legal gentleman in the neighborhood from securing what might have made a very pretty case in a court of justice, and proved the first step to fame for some young barrister.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Wednesday evening, says:

"I hope we may not be on the eve of some alarming New-Year's speech from the Tuileries. But I cannot help remarking that abuse of England is on the order of the day. The three evening journals which, with different shades of devotedness, support the Government, have each their ill-natured paragraph on England to-day. First of all, the *Pays*, the most thoroughly official print of the three, opens its leading column as follows: 'English policy in Europe, by its indecision, its fears and its demi-abstentions, cannot fail in a given time to produce a void around England. It is easy to see, by its conduct, that there is a double inspiration and a divided authority in the English cabinet. There is no settled plan, no unequivocally avowed sympathy, no clearly-traced line of action; it is a policy of duplicity, continually contradicting itself. As we set out by saying, the result must be isolation.' It then proceeds to show to its own satisfaction that England has unpardonably offended North and South America, Greece, Denmark and Germany, and can no longer hope to exercise influence in any or either of those countries. After these prefatory remarks, the *Pays* assures its readers that Lord Palmerston has been all along favorable to the Emperor's idea of the Congress, but has been paralysed by Lord Russell, who is at daggers drawn with him. Now, however, according to the *Pays'* very private correspondence from London, that Palmerston influence is beginning to prevail. It interprets the news (which, however, it gives with all reserve) that the British Cabinet desires a conference to settle the special affair of Schleswig-Holstein, as evidence that the Emperor is "right again," and that, since England admits the necessity of a conference on one pressing European question, it follows of necessity that the only thing to be done is to consider and solve all possible difficulties at once. The *Pays* is like the *Constitutionnel*, which for some time has written two or three articles a day upon the most divers subjects, and all concluded with moral—a congress. The *France* also thinks it has England on the hip, because she is now reduced by the pressure of facts to propose, with regard to Denmark, that course which she declared inopportune and inefficacious when it was an act of "high foresight," destined to anticipate what has now occurred. It is of opinion that if England will not come into the large and general plan for settling everything, France should fold her arms and have nothing to do with so miserable a thing as a "local" difficulty. The *Patrie* hears from London that English diplomacy is "greatly irritated" at the adhesion of the King of Portugal to the Congress. This organ accuses England of endeavoring to "debauch" all the powers of the earth, but happily with uniform ill success. It is good enough to warn the "Palmerston Cabinet," for it does not seem to know, like its *confrere*, the *Pays*, that Lord Palmerston is a friend of France, and Lord Russell her enemy; that it must prepare for a great many other bitter deceptions; in point of fact, it says, British statesmen in general will find out that their system is used up. The *Temps*, noticing the sulkiness of the French Government with regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, says: 'The last chance of peace seems to be the Conference proposed by England between the Powers that signed the treaty of London. But this project of a Conference clashes with the limited Congress patronized by France, and, for that reason, runs a great risk of coming to nothing. If the doctors were to think a little more of the disease, and a little less of their own rivalry, we think it would be better for the patient."

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

A Copenhagen letter describes the funeral of the late King of Denmark, which took place on the 18th inst. The body lay at the Christiansborg Palace, and there congregated troops, civilians, the great officers of state, and the diplomatic body. The King and several princes having entered the hall, a hymn was sung, and the chaplain of the deceased monarch delivered a short address. Another verse of the funeral psalm having been performed by the choir, the King and princes retired while the procession formed. As the various members of the funeral train were called, they descended the grand staircase, and entered the carriages waiting beneath. At half-past one the first carriage began to move, but only to make room for others, and to wait a long time at a short distance before the procession set out. The privy councillors, chamberlains, and military escort were ranged in the hall awaiting the body. Although the best and most practical measures had been taken to facilitate the descent, it proved exceedingly difficult to carry the coffin, weighing 3,000 pounds, down the grand staircase. An hour and a quarter was consumed in the labor. Eventually the lid of the outer coffin had to be taken off. Thirty men carried it down to the portal, where the lid was replaced, and the funeral car kept in readiness to receive its burden. When all was ready, His Majesty entered his carriage. It was now 3 o'clock, and the time had passed wearily to those who had been obliged to wait so long in the cold winter air fixed to the spot, and arrayed in light uniforms. The procession passed the square in front of the palace, over Holmen's Canal, Konyen's Nytory, Ostergade, Amagertory, Vimmelskaftet, Nygade, Fredericksberggade, and Vesterbridge. Along the entire route the streets were lined with a double row, in the following order: Civil deputations, marines, infantry, artillery, guides and corporations, workingmen's societies, national guard, fire brigade, Scandinavian Society students. Among them was a deputation of Swedish students, from Lund, Working Men's Relief Society, &c. There must have been between 20,000 and 30,000 men in these lines, the students alone presenting a pretty long front, and filling several streets when marching off. The procession was headed by the horse guards, heralds, and mourning officers. Then followed the appointed train, the lowest in rank first, the whole forming an interminable line of equipages. After the ministers and masters of ceremony rode the chasseurs of the King, his own regiment of hussars, and the adjutants, both naval and military. Next made its appearance the mourning equipages of King Frederick VII., drawn by six whites of noble breed, visibly impatient at the crape shrouding their harness. They were separated by one carriage only (containing the Lord Chamberlain) from the funeral car, drawn by eight blacks, and surrounded by the numerous train, which had been disposed on either side of the coffin in the chamber of state. The car supported a sombre canopy, lined with white silk, but rather low and narrow in comparison with the stately coffin. Immediately after the car King Frederick's charger, fully harnessed and caparisoned, was led by two royal grooms. It was the horse on which the King had so often shown himself to the soldiers. His Majesty's carriage, next in order, was preceded by adjutants, and surrounded by adjutants-general and the halberdiers of the court, with spears upraised. Twelve lackeys followed. Then came a carriage with six horses, containing Count Bjornstjerna, the special ambassador of King Carl of Sweden. The carriages of the Countess Danner, the Crown Prince, Princess Caroline, the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hesse, Prince Frederick of Hesse, and Dukes Carl and Hans of Lucksborg followed in succession, surrounded by chevaliers, lackeys and grooms. As the melancholy cavalcade proceeded amid the muffled sounds of drum and trumpet, the corporation and societies who lined the route joined in at the rear. A squadron of hussars of the guard rode last. The profound silence which accompanied the procession, as it wound slowly through the streets; the uncovered heads of the multitude, and the flowers thrown here and there on the bier, had something in it deeply impressive. The iron tongue of the bells resounded sharply through the Winter air. Off the Bourse were anchored the *Falcon* and *Schleswig*. When the procession had passed Holman's Bridge they gave a salute of twenty-seven rounds, which reverberated through the town. On the Amager Market the inhabitants of the adjoining island had erected a platform, bearing the royal initials, together with the inscription: "The Lord stills the struggle, breaks the arms, and burns the chariots with fire," and "The soul of the just is in the hand of God, and no pain shall come nigh to him." As the funeral-car was passing it was greeted with sacred songs. On Vesterport an estrade of considerable dimensions flanked the route. In front of it the funeral-car came to a stand, when the vocal societies of the Capital performed a grand hymn of the celebrated Herr Andersen. As the procession moved on and passed Revelon, a royal salute was given from the walls, and another subsequently from the rifle butts. Two hours had elapsed before the cavalcade reached the gate and dissolved. In all stillness the funeral-car, under cover of a strong military escort, continued its way to Roeskilde, where the act of interment took place on the following day.

AN ARISTOCRATIC FRENCH FETE.

We read in the Paris *Presse* of Wednesday, Dec. 23: "The Duke de Mouchy's grand *fête* at his superb domain of Mouchy Noailles, came off on Saturday, with all the *éclat* and magnificence which was to be expected from his exquisite taste and large fortune. Two special trains were organized, one of which brought forty guests to dinner at 5 o'clock, the other arrived at 7 with the rest of the company. At the Hellies-Mouchy station the visitors found the Duke's carriages and four and postillions in powdered wigs, waiting to take them to the chateau. At 9½ private theatricals commenced. The theatre was improvised in a temporary building adjoining the orange conservatory, at a little distance from the house. All the ladies were conveyed thither in Bath chairs, called *Vinaigrettes*. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated. The performances were *l'Histoire d'un Sou*, and an occasional piece called *Les Cascades de Mouchy*, written by the Marquis de Massa. All the performers were princes, dukes, marquises or counts. The Fairy of the Cascades was represented with great success by the Countess de Pourtales; the Marquise de Galiffet played a Vivandière, and sang several couplets with the Duke de Mouchy. After the play, the ladies being taken back to the house in their rolling chairs, there was a first supper. This over, dancing began, and at 2 o'clock there was an animated cotillon. The first return train took away a great many ladies at 3 o'clock; but enough of the party remained to keep up dancing all night. There was a second supper at 4 o'clock, and it was not till half-past 7 A. M. that the lights were put out, and the last train left for Paris. The *fête* was worthy of the most brilliant days of Louis XV., and will never be forgotten. Bouquets were presented to all the ladies, and also fans of white silk, on which were written in red letters the names of the noble performers in the theatrical entertainment. The following is a list of some of the company, besides those above named: The Prince and Princess de Metternich, the Princess de Sagan, the Count de Saint-Poman, M. and Mme. de Gauay, M. and Mme. de Courval, M. and Mme. Alphonse de Rothschild, M. and Mme. Gustave de Rothschild, Mme. de Cazes and her sister, M. and Mme. Contat Desfontaines, Mme. de Belleyme, M. Fould, the Prefect of the Oise, Baron Finot, MM. de Sain-Pries, de Merlemont, Reiset, Lupin, de l'Aigle, Auguste de Belleyme, de Balleroy, Talleyrand de Périgord, Poniatowski, de Miramon, Hottinguer, de Belbeuf, de Moutreuil, &c."

LUCIEN MURAT AND THE CONGRESS.

The following letter from Prince Lucien Murat to a friend has been published:

Paris, Nov. 7, 1863.

My Dear Sir: You have doubtless read the discourse of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers. The initiative which he has taken, and the simplicity with which he has exposed his gigantic project, place him at the head of all European sovereigns. If they misunderstand him let them look to their own acts. The people will comprehend him, and woe to those who force him to drag them before the tribunal of public opinion, which will judge them without appeal. Before a Congress which will have Napoleon at its head the people have nothing to fear. Their interests will be protected, and their civil wars will cease. All parties will disappear. All private interests will appear too small to dare to show themselves. The heads of parties will no longer have a plea for their existence save the hope of being useful to the public weal, and from the moment they cease to be so their continuance becomes a crime. Tell those who love the memory of my father to wait and hope in the justice of Napoleon III. If sacrifices are required of them, let them be the first to give proofs of abnegation for the welfare and tranquility of their country; and if one day it be given me to direct them in such a course, that day will be the happiest of my life. Adieu, my dear Sir; take measures for giving all the committees of Naples, and all the chiefs of sections in the provinces, due cognizance of my letter, and if they have faith in me let them conform themselves to it. Believe, I beg, in my sincere friendship,

LUCIEN MURAT.

ENGLISH SCANDAL.

A GENERAL SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, at Manchester, on Dec. 23, Miss Frances Georgiana Langan brought an action against Maj.-Gen. J. V. Hughes for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Karslake said that the plaintiff was a lady of good birth, and she sued the defendant, a Major-General in the army, but now retired, in consequence of a breach by him of an engagement entered into many years ago, and renewed from time to time, to marry her. The only plea being a denial of the engagement—if it had become necessary for him (which he was happy to say it was not) he should have showed the jury, by a correspondence extending over years and years, that the promise had been made and renewed; and he should also have showed them that Maj.-Gen. Hughes had now put it out of his power to perform his promise to Miss Langan, inasmuch as he had married another lady. This being so, and the breach not being justifiable in any way, the only possible question would be the amount of damages. He had therefore conferred with his learned friend who appeared for the defendant, and had arranged the amount of damages to be paid; and the only duty of the jury would be to give a verdict in accordance with that arrangement. Mr. Coleridge said that through the candor of his learned friend he had an opportunity of seeing the letters of Major-Gen. Hughes; and after having seen them he felt that it would be idle to take up the time of the jury with the question whether a promise to marry had been made, for the letters showed abundantly conclusive to his mind that such a promise had been made; and, therefore, the only question was one of damages for having broken a promise very solemnly entered into. Under these circumstances, he had agreed, on the part of Major-Gen. Hughes, to give substantial damages. He was bound also to say that, having heard from his learned friend that there was a letter in which Miss Langan thought that Major-Gen. Hughes made some reflection upon her, he wished to say that there was no intention to cast the smallest imputation of any kind; and that if there remained any suspicion that there was an imputation, Major-Gen. Hughes, through him, withdrew it. In conclusion, he had simply to say that Major-Gen. Hughes, like many other people, had changed his mind, and must pay for it and the jury must find a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £1,000. Verdict accordingly.

A JEWISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Mrs. Francis Meyer brought suit in the Manchester Court of Common Pleas on Dec. 23, against Mr. Gottinger, a retired merchant, aged 60, for breach of promise to marry. After the testimony was all in, the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Sergt. Ballantine: Will your Lordship allow me to make one observation? My client is here in Court, ready at any moment to marry the lady; and, indeed, is most anxious to do so. I may add that he very deeply deplores there should have been any breach of the engagement. Mr. Huddleston: I wish he had said so before the matter got into the hands of counsel; but it is clear that the offer is now but an excuse for evading damages. Mr. Sergt. Ballantine: I repeat, the defendant will marry the plaintiff. The Lord Chief Justice: There may be something in that, if you will pay £5,000 into Court upon the condition that it is to be paid to plaintiff if she is not married in a month? Mr. Sergt. Ballantine: I will. Mr. Huddleston: Will you settle £5,000 upon her? Mr. Sergeant Ballantine: Ah, that is another thing. The condition of the defendant has been somewhat exaggerated; but I will take care that a sum of money which is amply sufficient to bind the defendant to perform his contract is paid into Court. My client is ready to enter into a covenant to make such a settlement upon the lady as his means will allow. The Lord Chief Justice: To make such a settlement as some prudent person will say is reasonable? Mr. Huddleston: How can I enter into this arrangement after the way in which the defendant has treated this young lady? My friend has never mentioned this proposal to me, and it is now only made for a purpose. Witnesses were then called in support of the plaintiff's case, and ultimately the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £750.

FITZGERALD VS. FITZGERALD.

The Court of Probate and Divorce was occupied recently by a suit for dissolution of marriage. Mrs. Charlotte Georgina Fitzgerald, the petitioner, daughter of a Mr. Bettisworth, married the respondent, Major Fitzgerald, a son of Lord William Fitzgerald, in 1857. Her father settled upon her a life interest in between £20,000 and £30,000, and he also settled a life interest therein upon her husband after her death, with provisions for their children, if any. The husband was then Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland. Soon after his marriage he, it was alleged, treated his wife unkindly, and also committed adultery with the wife of Capt. Mallett, of Dublin Castle, an officer holding an appointment in the suite of the Lord-Lieutenant. The charges made against the Major were very extraordinary ones, but he denied them *in toto* when placed in the witness-box. On the 19th the jury returned a verdict that Major Fitzgerald had not been guilty of cruelty toward his wife, and that he had not committed adultery with Mrs. Mallett.

THE SERMON TRADE IN ENGLAND.

"A Country Parson" writes the following curious card to the Manchester *Examiner*:

"It is scandalous that men, holding rich livings, and in some instances preaching only one sermon a day, should be enabled, by subscribing £5 to these precious sermon factories, to escape altogether from the performance of the plainest duty. There are those who never preach any other discourses than those furnished by the London providers; and these very sermons are, in many cases, not even the genuine productions of those who write them. It has been my lot to publish two volumes of sermons. I know that men, sitting at their ease in the reading-room of the British Museum, have deliberately copied them all; and I entertain no doubt as to the purpose to which the transactions were applied.

Some years ago I received from one of these gentry a lithographed list of texts, from any of which the sender was prepared to furnish me with a sermon at the price of two shillings. Will it be believed that this person was so utterly illiterate that he misspelt in at least fifty instances the words of the passages he quoted? If the very texts were thus marred, of what quality would the sermons be? I gave the man in reply a piece of my mind; but these people are as insensible to rebuke as to shame.

But though it is true that this evil exists, and but too extensively, it is due to the earnest, sincere and hard-working men who form the majority of the clergy, to say that none can more deeply regret the scandal, or more indignantly repudiate all sanction of it than they do. No man who has the good of souls at heart could possibly thus act. No man who has a spark of self-respect within him would hold himself obliged to a paltry scribbler, or a picker of other men's brains, for the supply of the sermon which is supposed to be his own. As for the thousands among us who preach the unwritten sermon—popularly, though erroneously called 'extempore'—they are beyond all temptation to adopt this unworthy course, and it is a comfort to know that we cannot be suspected of it. Those who still retain the use of the book are especially bound to discountenance the practice we are condemning, for one great evil arising from it is, that it renders people distrustful of a written discourse, however truthfully or carefully prepared and delivered. Some of the best and most original preachers in the Church of England employ the written sermon, and it is well known that many of the Dissenters prefer it. But such exposures as these make the hearers, even in the case of men of established character, somewhat suspicious and exacting, and the good and sincere suffer for the fault of the idle and indifferent.

There are, of course, cases where a minister may very fairly and properly preach a sermon not original. Ill health, excessive parochial work, or diffidence in his own powers, may justify a good man in occasionally availing himself of other men's labors. There are good preachers, both in the Church and in Nonconformity, who owe their best thoughts, and sometimes even their most effective passages, to extraneous sources. But this is a widely different thing from buying a pack of trumpery lithographs, and passing them off as one's own compositions, a proceeding which is a vile fraud from first to last. He does, indeed, a good action who calls the perpetrators of this literary swindle before the bar of public opinion."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S OPPOSITION.

The following is from a letter in the *Spectator*:

"I heard, on perfectly reliable authority, a curious anecdote of the way in which the Emperor gets up his own opposition. All the world remembers the famous speech of Prince Napoleon on the Roman question, which established his claim to rank among the foremost orators of the day in France. Many at the time could hardly repress a suspicion that, revolutionary as it seemed to be, it was done to order. The following is the history of it: The Emperor, speaking one day with his Foreign Minister, observed to him that there was one side of the Roman question that had not been sufficiently brought out—that of the part played by diplomacy toward endeavoring to procure internal reforms in the Pontifical States, and otherwise to reach a solution through Rome herself—and asked to have something drawn up for him accordingly. The Minister gave the order to a competent and confidential writer, and soon after forwarded to the Emperor a careful *précis* of past diplomatic action upon the Court of Rome. A few days after he was told by his master that he had received and read the memoir. But weeks elapsed, and the author, who knew the destination of his manuscript, became anxious to know something more of its fate. The Minister spoke again on the subject to the Emperor, who said that there were some good things in the paper, and that he wished to keep it by him. Some time more elapsed, and behold, on opening one day his *Moniteur*, the writer found his *précis* nearly at full length in the speech of Prince Napoleon. Nor is this the only instance, I am told, in which this strange despot has—shall I say amused himself?—in getting the pros and cons of political questions debated thus in public by secretly appointing advocates. All is not, however, always unreal in the play; and perhaps a minister, warned by his master that the Imperial policy was about to change, and that he himself must fall, has received at the same time gracious leave to defend himself as best he might."

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLAD HECTOR.

The official trial of this iron-clad frigate commenced at Portsmouth on Wednesday, Dec. 23. The *Hector*, the first vessel of her class that has been put through the test of the measured mile, is one of an intermediate class as to tonnage between the *Warrior* and *Defence* classes, and is an intermediary as to armor between the *Warrior* and the *Minotaur* classes. Her length is 280 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet, 3 inches; and depth from underside of keel to spar deck, 40 feet. Tonnage, builders' measurement, 4,153 tons; draught when launched, 15 feet, 8½ inches forward, 19 feet, 8 inches aft. Displacement at load water-line, 6,040 tons. Engines, 800 nominal horse power, on Messrs. Napier's horizontal trunk air-pump principle. The armor plates are 4½ inches thick, resting on a teak cushioning. The *Times* states that, "looking at the draught of water amidships, she was deeper in the water than she was designed in her drawings, and looking at the ship as she appeared on the water, clear of the dock-yard and in open water, she was certainly anything but a handsome and lively looking craft. She buried her nose in the sea as she felt the power of her engines, while at the same time her heavy buttocks dragged on the water, and acted as a towing weight against her speed. In fact, she is anything but a fast iron-armored ship." The trial was at full boiler power, and she realized a mean speed of 11½ knots, which is under the estimate of what she would attain.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

From the London Star.

The New-York Central Company are giving up their office for registration of shares in London. We cannot wonder at such a decision, seeing how small a proportion of the stock of the company has at any time been registered here, the maximum reported being only 7,150 out of a total of 240,000 shares. The Michigan Central Registration office, opened in London at the same time as the New-York Central, has long been closed. It would thus appear that the best and most marketable form for English holders of American railroad stocks is the form in which they are held by the Americans themselves. The only other American railroad company now having a registration office in London is the Illinois Central, which is believed to be quite as useless as those above named.

REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

From the European Times.

The *Alabama* has now a clean sweep of the Indian Sea, the *Vanderbilt* having given up the chase and returned home, Brazil advices noting her arrival at Bahia on Nov. 19, en route for New-York. Nothing further has been received of the *Alabama's* movements, the general opinion being that she has proceeded to the China waters, where a large quantity of American tonnage is congregated. The *Tuscaloosa* has moved more into the track of homeward-bound East Indiamen, being by last advices in the region of the equator. The *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Rappahannock* still lie at the respective ports of Brest, Cherbourg and Calais.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMBATANTS.

Correspondence of the Belfast News Letter.

London, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is said there never was a war, great or small, since the siege of Troy in which a woman was not mixed up. The battle between Heenan and King is not an exception to the rule. Venus and Mars were both invoked by the combatants; but the fair and too often fickle goddess had the best of it on this occasion, and Mars, in the shape of the Yankee giant, was compelled to succumb to her influence. It now seems that King had, for some time before the fight, cast sheepish eyes on the daughter of a retired pugilist, who, like the more fortunate of the fraternity, had been enabled to retire into private life and keep a public-house. The young lady is fair to look upon, and King, being a handsome young fellow, with a good prospect of arriving, at no distant period, at the pugilistic paradise, (a snug "public," with a good "sporting connection" attached,) made overtures to the "parient" for his consent. This, however, as the story goes, was made contingent upon the success of King in the battle at Wadhurst. The extraordinary prowess of the gladiator on that occasion was, no doubt, stimulated by the hope of obtaining the smiles of beauty in addition to the stakes, and with these, it is to be hoped, he will be rewarded. Heenan is a married man, but his wife is in America. Many of his backers express dissatisfaction on the score that no remonstrances or persuasions were sufficient to induce him to abandon, while training, the free use of tobacco. In all other matters he was most tractable, but the "weed" had charms which he could not resist. While upon this subject, it may be fairly asked how it is that "the authorities," who caused the two pugilists and their seconds to be summoned for a breach of the peace committed at the fight did not strike at higher game. The public will probably ask how it was that, as all persons who "assist" at a prize fight are equally liable in the eye of the law with the principals and seconds, officials of the Government, and well-known members of the aristocracy, vulgarly called "swells," were not also "pulled up" to answer for their participation in the sport. The Marquis of Hartington, the Under-Secretary of War, attended by an escort of "officers and gentlemen," who gave their address as the "Guards' Club," were there taking a prominent part in the breach of the peace, and yet neither the noble Marquis nor his friends from St. James-street have been called to account. Possibly, when the noble Marquis, in his place in the House of Commons, apologises to Mr. Cobden for allowing the note of the latter to remain unanswered, he will offer some explanation of the very prominent part which he took at the battle of Wadhurst. Perhaps he will have the ingenuity to argue that, as Under-Secretary of War, he feels himself bound to see as much fighting as possible.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE LOTTERY SCHEME.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A correspondent furnishes the following details of the scheme: The proposal is that subscriptions for tickets shall be reserved to citizens of Great Britain. With this proviso it is proposed that all subscribers of £1 and upwards shall receive a numbered certificate for each £1 subscribed, and the subscription to cease when £240,000 has been subscribed. Should the association not become the purchasers of the ship, all holders of certificates to receive their money back free of any but actual expenses, in no case to exceed 1s. per share. Should any holder of certificates not reclaim his money within six months of a publication in all the London and Liverpool daily papers of the inability of the trustees to purchase the vessel, the amount of such unclaimed subscriptions to be forfeited. Should the association become the purchasers, the trustees will immediately proceed to make a division of the property among 200 of the subscribers in the following manner: A public lottery to be held in Frankfort, with all usual precautions as to integrity, and the drawings to take place in the presence of two or more notaries public, and of the secretary and one or more of the trustees. The successful numbers to be of the following values (should the full amount have been subscribed, and rateably in proportion, and represented by proportionate shares in the ship: 1 prize, value £40,000; 1 prize, value £20,000; 3 prizes, £10,000 each, value £30,000; 6 prizes, £5,000 each, value £30,000; 12 prizes, £2,500 each, value £30,000; 35 prizes, £1,000 each, value £35,000; 50 prizes, £500 each, value £25,000; 25 prizes, £400 each, value £10,000; 65 prizes, £300 each, value £19,500; 3 prizes, £250 each, value £500. 200 prizes. Total value, £240,000; less a commission of 5 per cent. and charges, and the necessary disbursements of the ship from the time of her purchase until her transfer by the trustees to the 200 successful subscribers, a published account of which, and a list of the winning 200 numbers, will be advertised in the leading journals. The remaining shares to be blanks. All precautions have been taken not to infringe any enactments, and thus any interference with the lottery taking place cannot be reasonably anticipated. Should, however, any unforeseen difficulty after the purchase of the vessel arise, the trustees bind themselves to again cause the ship to be put up to auction, and to return the proceeds proportionately to all holders of certificates of subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "The emigration from Liverpool during the past year was on a vast scale. What the returns from other ports, such as London, Queenstown and Galway may show we are not at present in a position to state, but it seems from tables issued yesterday that close upon 138,000 emigrants sailed from the port of Liverpool during the twelve months. This is an increase of upward of 76,000 on the return of the previous year. A large proportion of the emigrants were Irish, who, as a general rule, made their way to the United States, where many of them, no doubt, have taken service under the Stars and Stripes."

—The *Times* concludes its summary of the year by remarking that there is, it fears, reason to believe that the Queen's health will not yet permit her to resume the ostensible and prominent functions which, by no means the highest, are popularly considered among the most indispensable of her public duties. Her reappearance, whenever she is capable of the effort, will be welcomed with universal sympathy and respect.

—The London *Morning Herald*—the Conservative organ—dissects the present condition of the House of Commons, and asserts that Lord Derby has a majority of fifteen votes over the Government supporters.

—The English journals, as usual at the commencement of the year, indulge in speculations upon future prospects, and generally the chances are regarded as tending toward war.

—The English revenue returns for 1863 show a decrease of £562,800 as compared with the previous year. This is far more than accounted for by the reduction in the income tax.

—Lord Russell and Mr. Milner Gibson have gone on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

ROMAN GOSSIP.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 19th, says:

"For some weeks the weather in Rome has been magnificent—on some days warmer even than an English Summer; but a change has now come on, and some of our countrymen rub their hands in early morning and rejoice in the sharp tingling which they say the cold induces. December and January are not, indeed, agreeable months here, and invalids, as it appears to me, would do well to take Rome later; but doctors differ, doubtless, on this, as on most other points. Public opinion is decidedly in favor of an entire winter's residence here, and the influx of strangers has of late been very great. On one day at the beginning of this month there were fifty or sixty of our countrymen, seeking health or pleasure, crossing Mount Cenis en route to the Eternal City. The consequence is, that a series of such expeditions has filled all the hotels to overflowing, and many of the lodgings, though of the latter many still remain unoccupied. Of large families, who spend well and remain a long time, those most interested in the question say there are fewer this year than usual; but to an ordinary observer like myself it would seem that, whether they belong to large or small, well or ill spending families, one cannot move two steps without hearing the pure vernacular English. Besides the undying and inexhaustible attractions which Rome possesses in itself, there are the Club, the Meet, and Dr. Manning, and minds and tastes there of sufficient variety to feel the influence of each.

The Pope is in excellent health, and in his usual high spirits. His happy temperament knows no depression, and as you will have seen from his answer to the Imperial invitation, he looks forward with childlike simplicity to the restoration of his goods and chattels, and to the reëstablishment in their several devinely-appointed districts of all the anointed of the Lord.

It is whispered about Rome that there is an intention on the part of the Pope to fill up all the vacant bishoprics in Italy. It is one of the many questions which needs inquiry, but if this be done it will be a strong protest on the part of His Holiness against the authority of Victor Emanuel, and may possibly lead to that result to which we must ultimately come—the establishment of an independent Italian Church. The Italian authorities make no move in that direction; externally they have paid the greatest respect to the rites and institutions of the Church, and I can only account for this extreme moderation on the ground that Rome is doing the work for them better than they could do it themselves. On Monday a consistory will be held to confirm the bishops nominated to the vacant sees in Umbria and the Marches, and it is said that they will leave directly, passing by Loreto to pay their homage to the Virgin, though it it is doubtful whether they will ever be permitted to take possession. Cardinal Guidi has been appointed delegate of Bologna, but with no very considerable probability, I suppose, of being welcomed and embraced by the Bolognese."

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

From Le Follet.

The favor with which plaid has been received is decidedly diminishing. Still the collets of plaid velvet, with fringe to match, are worn, although now rather an exceptional than a reigning fashion as formerly. They are more generally made of cloth or milled flannel, in patterns of wide black checks upon a velvet or green ground, with a chenille fringe of the two colors. Small paletots are also made of the same materials, and trimmed with fringe. Velvet rotondes in black, violet or blue, as also in striped plush, are equally fashionable. Besides those of cloth or velvet, mantles of silk, lined and wadded, trimmed with wide guipure or passementerie mixed with beads, are worn; but, although very pretty, they are scarcely so suitable to the weather as materials of warmer appearance. A half-fitting casaque of Lyons cloth, with a rouleau of fur has a very stylish effect. Fur is admissible as a trimming, even for full dress, though, of course, then only worn by ladies who do not dance. Satin or velvet dresses of light colors are being made with trimmings of ermine, swan's down, or grebe round the bottom of the skirt, and sometimes also on the body. They have an exceedingly rich and elegant appearance. Satin brocatelle or velontine are occasionally made with quite plain skirts. When trimmed it must be either with fur, feathers, or lace. Upon a dress of Mexico blue or Empress mauve satin two or three bands of feathers produce a splendid effect. Lace also is very much used with satin, and there are some exquisite lace tunics made for this purpose. Gulpure is not so effective as Chantilly. Ruches, flounces with narrow satin trimmings, butterfly bows, medallions, leaves of lace, and especially passementerie, are worn as trimmings this Winter. Passementerie is in great favor for vestes, which are trimmed with bands of it, forming braces. Upon Figaro vestes, the chief elegance is in the epaulettes with jet beads ended with hanging ornaments. These are now made long and narrow, very much ornamented with embroidery of passementerie, terminating with a cut jet ornament. For visiting dress in rich materials some persons have adopted the fashion of having the skirt made perfectly plain. Moires of a very large water are very much in vogue, especially the short moires. Those with a black ground and white plaid satin stripes are also very handsome. A similar pattern is made in taffetas. The flowing style of dress, called Louis the Fifteenth, is that usually adopted for robe de chambre or morning dress. It is made with large plaits in the back. The form soutane which is also used for morning dresses—is without large plaits, and has less fulness. For this reason, however, it is not so graceful. This garment, being especially reserved for morning wear, is usually made simply of cachemire, flannel or alpaca. When plain, the colors preferred are iron gray or deep blue. Others are made in black and white check, or plaid. Wide bands suiting the dress are used as trimmings. A plain band on the iron gray; upon the blue or plaid, a band of taffetas or black velvet. For these simple robes de chambre can be substituted others of a richer description, as ponceau cashmere, covered with rich black braiding and passementerie, or plaid poplin with velvet bands; or still more elegant plush with velvet, or quilted satin bands—this can only be in the Louis XV. style, now it is worn so generally at all times of the year, that we must not pass by it without notice. When of a dark shade it is especially useful for dull or wet weather, as it loops up so easily over the petticoat, and does not crumple. Violet and dark gray are the colors most preferred for walking dress. Those in cashmere patterns of palms, or arabesques upon stripes, are reserved for morning-at-home dress. Foulards with white ground and colored bouquets, or stripes, are charming for evening dress.

This being the season when ball and evening dresses are much required, we will place them first in our list of descriptions of this month.

A silver-gray dress of poult de sole, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with four narrow fluted flounces, each headed by a rouleau of green and red plaid velvet. A low body, with a round waist, and a plaid velvet scarf; forming a sash tied loosely on one side, the ends finished off with a fringe. With this may be worn a Spanish veste of lace, with bows of plaid velvet. A pink moire dress. On the skirt are two flounces of English point lace, placed in zigzags, and caught together by bows of pink satin ribbon, edged with lace. The body, covered with a short pelerine of lace, forming a jockey upon the sleeve, which is short and puffed. A rich white satin dress; the skirt made with a train, and trimmed round with a thick ruche of tulle. Over this a tunic of Swiss lace, made deeper behind than in front. Low body, trimmed with drapery of lace, headed by a tulle ruche. This toilette would have a very elegant effect, if made of blue satin, with black Chantilly lace. A dress of foulard—white ground, with bouquets of blue flowers. A flounce of blue taffetas round the skirt, which is made with a train. The flounce, about a quarter of a yard in depth behind, but quite narrow in front, is edged with an insertion of black lace laid flat on, and a similar insertion forms a heading. Higher up the skirt, at equal distances, are placed butterfly-bows of black lace insertion. The body is draped with blue taffetas, with small butterfly-bows of insertion, and a scarf of black lace to match, tied loosely at the side, forms a sash. An apple green satin under-skirt, covered with a white tulle skirt. The trimming is formed of ruches of green satin and white tulle, put on crossing one another, so as to form a diamond; in the centre of each diamond a medallion of black lace over green satin. The under-skirt is rather longer than the upper one, and has a row of small black lace medallions matching those on the tulle, placed at a little distance apart all round it. The body is low, and made of green satin, with drapery and ruches of tulle. A sash, formed of medallions of lace sewn together. A robe of moire antique, Mexico blue, with a pattern of bouquet of ears of corn, tied with bows of ribbon of the same shade as the ground, only of a satin texture. A high body, with a waistband with a double point, made of Spanish point passementerie. To this band are fixed ends which hang about half way down the skirt—two behind and two in front. Braces to match, commencing from the band, are carried over the shoulders, where they increase considerably in width, and form epaulettes. At the bottom of the sleeve a revers to match. A dress of maize-colored satin, with two rows of chenille put straight round the skirt, and one waved between them. Upon the body, which is high, a trimming of chenille in the style of a Figaro veste. The sleeve small, and opened up to the elbow. A frill of lace round the bottom and down the front, forming a jabot. A black moire dress, trimmed round with a quilling of the same. Above this, a wide Mexico blue ribbon up each seam, to about the height of 15 or 16 inches. This ribbon is covered with guipure insertion. All the seams of the body are covered with a narrow ribbon under insertion. Robe of black taffetas. Round the bottom of the skirt a ruche of violet ribbon; higher up, bows of guipure edged with narrow lace and lined with violet, are sewn flat on the dress which forms a very pretty trimming. Body, with a point in front and a basque behind. A guipure insertion is put on in the Figaro veste fashion, and edged with a rather wide lace. At the top and bottom of the sleeves are sewn flat lace bows like those on the skirt, only smaller. Robe of green silk with black flowers. At the bottom of the skirt two flounces of plain green silk, about half a quarter wide, set on in deep plaits. These are headed by narrow ruches of black lace. High body, with basque, trimmed with narrow frills and ruches of black lace. The bottoms of the sleeves, which are nearly tight, are trimmed to match. A moire dress, in a white ground, with blue and green flowers. The skirt made with a train, and trimmed with a double plaiting of velvet, green and blue. Body—form, bolero—round in front, with deep basquines behind, trimmed to match the skirt.

The bonnets of the present season ought to please, we think, the most fastidious ladies, as they are so exceedingly becoming; being just large enough to form a framework round the face, and trimmed both inside and out without any exaggeration; so that we are almost tempted to wish they would remain as they are. Fur is used as trimming for bonnets, but has not a very graceful appearance. The best for this purpose are swan's down or grebe; but chinchilla, ermine, and even sable are used, but will not, we think, become at all general. Chenille fringe forms a very elegant trimming, and is much used.

FROM THE SOUTH.

An Account of John Morgan's Escape—A Letter from Capt. Semmes—Progress of Military Operations.

Richmond papers of Dec. 8, received in this City, contain the following interesting news:

JOHN MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

Gen. John Morgan was honored with an ovation on the 7th, on his arrival at the rebel capital. The following highly interesting account of his escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, and subsequent adventures, is published in the *Enquirer*. It will repay perusal:

Their bedsteads were small iron stools fastened to the walls with hinges. They could be hooked up or allowed to stand on the floor, and to prevent any suspicion, for several days before any work was attempted, they made it a habit to let them down and sit at their doors and read. Capt. Hines superintended the work while Gen. Morgan kept watch to divert the attention of the sentinel, whose duty it was to come round during the day and observe if anything was going on. One day this fellow came in while Hokersmith was down under the floor boring away, and missing him, said, "Where is Hokersmith?" The General replied, "He is in my room, sick," and immediately pulled a document out of his pocket and said to him: "Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington: what do you think of it."

The fellow, who, perhaps, could not read, being highly flattered at the General's condescension, took it and very gravely looked at it for several moments before he vouchsafed any reply. Then, handing it back he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the meantime, Hokersmith had been signaled and came up, professing to feel "very unwell." This sentinel was the most difficult and dangerous obstacle in their progress, because there was no telling at what time he would enter during the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell and inserted a light through the bars of their door to see that they were quietly sleeping, and frequently after he had completed his rounds he would slip back in the dark with a pair of India-rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything was going on. The General says he would almost invariably know of his presence by a certain magnetic shudder which it would produce; but for fear that this acute sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every morning and sprinkled them before the cell door, which would always announce his coming.

Everything was now ready to begin the work; so about the latter part of October they began to bore. All were busy—one making a rope-ladder by tearing and twisting up strips of bedtick, another making bowie-knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days, and after boring through nine inches of cement and nine thicknesses of brick placed edgewise, they began to wonder when they should reach the soft earth. Suddenly a brick fell through. What could this mean? What infernal chamber had they reached? It was immediately entered, and, to their great astonishment and joy, it proved to be an air-chamber extending the whole length of the row of cells. Here was an unexpected interposition in their favor. Hitherto they had been obliged to conceal their rubbish in their bedticks, each day burning a proportionable quantity of straw; now they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to tunnel at right angles with this air-chamber, to get through the foundation; and day after day they bored, day after day the blocks of granite were removed, and still the work before them seemed interminable.

After twenty-three days of unremitting labor, and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunneled up for some distance, and light began to shine. How glorious was that light. It announced the fulfillment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th day of November, 1863. The next night, at 12 o'clock, was determined on as the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety and suspense, and each time the guard entered increased their apprehensions. The General says he had prayed for rain, but the morning of the 27th dawned bright and beautiful. The evening came, and clouds began to gather. How they prayed for them to increase. If rain should only begin, their chances of detection would be greatly lessened. While these thoughts were passing through their minds, the keeper entered with a letter to Gen. Morgan. He opened it, and what was his surprise, and I may say wonder, to find it from a poor Irish woman of his acquaintance in Kentucky, commencing: "My dear Ginral, I feel certain you are going to try to git out of prison, but for your sake don't you try it, my dear Ginral. You will only be taken prisoner agin, and made to suffer more than you do now."

The letter then went on to speak of his kindness to the poor when he lived at Lexington, and concluded by again exhorting him to trust in God and wait his time. What could this mean? No human being on the outside had been informed of his intention to escape, and yet, just as all things were ready for him to make the attempt, here comes a letter from Winchester, Ky., advising him not to "try it." This letter had passed through the examining office of Gen. Mason, and then through the hands of the lower officials. What if it should excite their suspicion and cause them to exercise an increased vigilance? The situation, however, was desperate. Their fate could not be much worse, and they resolved to go. Nothing now remained to be done but for the General and Col. Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached for them to be locked up. They changed coats, and each stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their beds. As the turnkey entered they "turned in" and pulled their doors shut.

Six, eight, ten o'clock came. How each pulse throbbed as they quietly awaited the approach of twelve! It came—the sentinel passed his round—all well. After waiting a few moments to see if he intended to slip back, the signal was given—all quietly slipped down into the air chamber, first stuffing their flannel shirts and placing them in bed as they were accustomed to lie. As they moved quietly along through the dark recess to the terminus where they were to emerge from the earth, the General prepared to light a match. As the lurid glare fell upon their countenances a scene was presented which can never be forgotten. There were crouched several brave men, who had resolved to be free. They were armed with bowie-knives made out of case-knives. Life, in their condition, was scarcely to be desired, and the moment for the desperate chance had arrived. Suppose, as they emerged from the ground, that the dog should give the alarm—they could but die.

But few moments were spent in this kind of apprehension. The hour had arrived, and yet they came. Fortunately—yes, providentially—the night had suddenly grown dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels, and the sentinels had taken refuge under the shelter. The inner wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scaled, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Capt. TAYLOR (who, by the way, is a nephew of old ZACK,) being a very active man, by the assistance of his comrades reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the Warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the sentry box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down the General skinned his hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once down, they separated, TAYLOR and SHELTON going one way, HOCKERSMITH, BENNETT and McGEE another, and Gen. M. and Capt. HINES proceeding immediately toward the depot.

The General had, by paying $15 in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock struck one, and he knew by hurrying he could reach the down train for Cincinnati. He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked on to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Union officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that "as the night was damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him in a drink?" He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Sciota have to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked "There's the hotel at which MORGAN and his officers were spending their leisure." "Yes," replied the General, "and I sincerely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Xenia, it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at 2 o'clock their absence might be discovered.

The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country. The train, having been detained at Zenia, was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was already past 6 o'clock. The General said to Capt. HINES, "It is after 6; if we go to the depot we are dead men. Now or never." They went to the rear and put on the brakes. "Jump, HINES!" Off he went, and fell heels over head in the mud. Another severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers near, who remarked, "What in the h—l do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied, "What in the d—l is the use of my going into town when I live here; and, beside, what business is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting for my load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and hungry, we will give you the two dollars, and you can put us over." So over he took them. "Where does Miss —— live?" "Just a short distance from here." "Will you show me her house?" "Yes, sir." The house was reached, a fine breakfast was soon obtained, money and a horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off he went. From there, forward through Kentucky, everybody vied with each other as to who should show him the most attention, even to the negroes; and young ladies of refinement begged the honor to cook his meals.

He remained in Kentucky some days, feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he wanted. Went to Bardstown and found a Federal regiment had just arrived there looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, sometimes disguising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at other times a quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee River. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded, but with the assistance of about thirty others, who had recognized him and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Capt. HINES crossed over. His escort, with heroic self-sacrifice, refused to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him $20 for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning, and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream, was pulled out so exhausted as scarcely be able to stand.

The General threw a blanket on him, and commenced to walk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentiment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Capt. HINES, "We will be attacked in twenty minutes," commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth, when "bang, bang," went the Minie rifle balls. He bounded on his horse, and the noble animal appearing to be inspired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on the opposite side they were disappearing up the river bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of Yankees. By this time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect cordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain, and if he remained there until morning he would be lost. So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and commenced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his horse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. His first impulse was to kill him, but finding him asleep he determined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the house of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of HUNT's regiment, who was on his way to Athens, Tenn., to procure supplies of sugar and coffee for the Union people of the country. The lady, who appeared to be asleep while this interview was taking place with her husband, at the mention of sugar and coffee, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said: "Thank God for that, for we ain't seen any rale coffee up here for God knows how long!" She was so delighted at the prospect that she made up a fire, and cooked them a good supper. Supper being over, the General remarked that he understood some rebels had "tried to cross the river this afternoon." "Yes," said the woman, "but our men killed some un um, and driv the rest back." "Now," says the General, "I know that, but didn't some of them get over." "Yes," was her reply, "but they are off the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up." He then said to her: "It is very important for me to get to Athens by to-morrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, and I am afraid to go down any of these roads, for fear my own men will kill me."

The fear of losing the coffee and sugar brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why, Paul, kan't you show the Captain through our farm—that road down by the field?" The General says, "Of course, Paul, you can do it, and as the night is very cold, I will give you $10 (in gold) to help you along." The gold, and the prospect of sugar and coffee, was too much for any poor man's nerves, and he yielded, and getting on a horse he took them seven miles to the big road.

From this time forward he had a series of adventures and escapes, all very wonderful, until he got near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to a house and find the way. HINES went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry come dashing up behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road, and it passed by without observing him. They went traveling after HINES, and, poor fellow, he has not been heard of since. How sad to think that he should be either captured or killed, after so many brave efforts, not only in his own behalf, but also in that of the General, for the General says that it is owing chiefly to HINES' enterprise and skill that they made their escape.

When he arrived at the river referred to above, he tried to get over, intending to stop that night with a good Southern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to stop at the house of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous, and found the track of the Yankees scarcely cold. They had been there all night, expecting that he would come there, and had murdered everybody who had attempted to reach the house, without halting them. In pursuing this brutal course, they had killed three young men, neighbors of this gentleman, and went away, leaving their dead bodies on the ground.

After he had crossed Okey's River, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition. At one time he passed some poor women, and one of them commenced clapping her hands and said, "Oh, I know who that is, I know who that is!" but, catching herself, she stopped short, and passed on with her companions.

The General says that his escape was made entirely without the assistance from any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intention; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coincidences that cannot be accounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him, and as this is the most agreeable way of explaining it, he is determined to believe it.

The above account may be relied on as correct, and although much has been left out, yet enough is printed to stamp it as one of the most remarkable escapes in history.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES.

The editor of the Mobile *Register* has been favored with a perusal of a letter from Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, to his wife, and was permitted to make the following extracts:

C. S. STEAMER ALABAMA, CAPE TOWN,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Aug. 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I had no idea when I left New-Orleans in the *Sumter* that the war would last over twelve months, and lo! we are in its third year, and as yet I see but faint hopes of its conclusion. * * * I wrote you last from Bahia, in Brazil, by the way of England, and directed my letter to you at Cincinnati, since which, seeing that the Yankee brute, BURNSIDE, had warned you to quit. I have feared that my letter did not reach you. I hope that you have at length all safely reached our lines, where I doubt not you have found kind friends to welcome you. * * * I have nothing to add in respect to my cruise which would be of much interest to you, since the busy public doubtless keeps you pretty well informed of my whereabouts and doings. * * * * *

I feel now practically what is meant by "times that try men's souls;" but we must not give way to weakness. We must school ourselves to these trials like Christian philosophers. We must be brave men and women for our country's sake, and trust all the rest to God.

As for the internal arrangements of my ship—her inner life—it is satisfactory. I have some clever gentlemen with me as officers, and have had but little difficulty in the government of my crew. I have every reason to be satisfied with my success against the enemy. I believe I have rendered as good service to my country as could possibly have been rendered in any other direction, and the world is kind enough to talk of me and in a friendly spirit, and to put a higher estimate upon my labors than I think they deserve. If I estimate them by the abuse the Yankees heap upon me, they are certainly very great.

To give you an idea of the enthusiasm which the *Alabama* creates everywhere, particularly among Englishmen, I inclose you a slip from a newspaper published at Cape Town, giving a graphic account of our arrival here the other day. I am sure our excellent President DAVIS never had a more crowded levee than I had in my cabin, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon yesterday. The ship was packed from stem to stern, and there was a constant jam in my cabin of men, women, officers and officer's wives, judges and lawyers, and their wives and daughters, and Tom Dick and Harry beside, all pressing forward to shake hands with me, and to beg my autograph! Was not that a predicament for a modest man to be placed in? Indeed, they nearly tired me out with demonstrations of kindness. * * *

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 1.

The year closed in Charleston Harbor with one of those acts of courtesy on the part of the Yankees of which they are seldom guilty. Just about sunset on the 31st, they fired two shots over Sumter, and at the report of the Fort's evening gun, they dipped their flag in respect.

On the morning of Jan. 1, it was discovered that the *Wabash* had drifted a quarter of a mile to the northward and eastward of Lighthouse Inlet. She had probably dragged her anchor during the gale which had been blowing all night.

On Saturday the enemy was busy at both Gregg and Wagner. At Wagner, among other things, he raised a new flagstaff, while at Gregg an embrasure was cut, bearing on the city.

Two gunboats, one having three barges in tow filled with men, and a tug with two barges in tow, also filled with men, were observed on Saturday morning coming from the northward, apparently for a reconnoisance of Long Island. It is reported that these barges had entered Dewee's Inlet.

On the same day there was a brief artillery duel between Battery Tatum and Black Island.

Everything was quiet on Sunday, until between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, when the enemy opened upon the city, throwing twelve shells, most of which failed to explode.

The fleet were reported on the 3d inst., as follows: The Ironsides, four monitors, two mortar-boats, four wooden gunboats (one of these not observed before,) three tugs, and fourteen sailing vessels inside the bar, eleven crafts of various kinds in Lighthouse Inlet, three blockaders in front (one a three-masted vessel,) one tug and two schooners to the northeast, and one huge transport and a schooner in the offing. It was suspected that the two schooners to the northeast were engaged in surveying in that direction.

PRODUCERS AND FIGHTERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 2.

There is no doubt that a great deal of that restlessness among the people and discontent in the army which call for those stern measures which Congress is enacting, is due to the abuses which have grown up among us for which the war has furnished the opportunity, and the infirmities of the law, the privilege and sanction. When evils become unendurable the public are wont to avenge themselves by such violent measures as cleared Vicksburgh of gamblers, or by such laws as have recently done the same service in Richmond. The people and their legislators are now on a raid against the extortioners, and all such as are intent only on making fortunes while the country is bleeding at every pore. It is the universal opinion that the principals of substitutes have not only been spared for more military service than was in the calculation when they put in their substitutes, but that, as a class, they have abused their exemption to suck the blood of the people. They are reaping their reward.

But they will not stand alone long! The work has but begun. There are thousands who now stand exempt because they are engaged in callings necessary to the country. They are shoemakers, and tanners, and blacksmiths, and manufacturers of various articles. The whole country is justly exclaiming against the enormous rapacity of most of these. It is necessary that the country should be clothed and fed; but it is not necessary that those who are engaged in this work, and who are accustomed to claim that their calling is as indispensable as that of the soldier in the field, should prey upon the people as they are now doing. Hence it is that propositions are pending for a large curtailment of the exemption list. These persons, like the principals of substitutes, are about to reap their reward. They have rioted in their license, and they thought there was no night to their day; but it is about to come, and they have themselves to blame.

The indispensable branches of industry, so far as they cannot be carried on by non-conscripts, will hereafter have to depend on details. This will incidentally afford the opportunity to control prices, so far as to reduce them to a living standard, to the great relief of the country. That repression of extortion which it was the province of a maximum law to afford, will thus be accomplished indirectly and imperfectly, but still with happy effect. And besides this a caution will have been read to all, of whatever age or whatever business, not to trespass too far on the sense of justice and the patience of the people. The country, indeed, needs producers as well as fighters; and the work of each is equally necessary. But the time has passed when under this specious plea the producers shall only produce for themselves, while the fighters fight for their country—the latter growing poor all the while, while the former waddle with suddenly acquired wealth. Let us have some equality in services and sacrifices, although we toil in different fields.

If Congress will devise means to correct extortion among producers, and distribute the burdens of the war as equally as possible on all, we think it will have accomplished a great good, which it should not mar by unnecessarily crippling productions. It will be much better to gather in the stragglers from the army, who are now both lost to the military service and to production, than to call from the shops and field to fill their places, men valuable as producers, but too old for soldiers. The attempt to make soldiers of these will lose them also both to the military service and production. From this double injury we should shield the country, by requiring soldiers to be at their post, and producers to feed and clothe them, and take care of their families if need be. Our grand struggle for liberty has arrived at that point which requires the united and unselfish efforts of all, each in the sphere in which he can be most useful. A duty for every man, and every man to his duty.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND,
Va., Dec. 31, 1863.

The President having approved the following rule, by virtue of authority vested in him by the 22d section of the Act of 16th August, 1863, notice thereof is given, for the information of all concerned.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

"No passport will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any male citizen, unless the applicant produce and file in the department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is not liable to duty in the army."

A THREAT UPON COMMUNICATION.

There is every reason to believe (says the Wilmington *Journal*,) that the enemy is concentrating heavy reënforcements at Newbern, with what view has not yet appeared, though circumstances would indicate an extension of his lines and a probable advance on Kingston, threatening the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and consequently our line of communication. His lines now extend to Trenton on the west, and White Oak River on the south. He probably contemplates extending them to Kingston on the one hand and New River on the other.

THE RAID ON LURAY, PAGE COUNTY.

On Wednesday, Dec. 23, the Yankees made a raid on Luray, and burned P. B. BORST's large tannery, the old Baptist Church and Mr. BOOTON's workshop, broke open all the stores and robbed them of all their goods, and what they could not take off they distributed among the negroes. They also broke open the meat houses and stole, carried away, and destroyed nearly all the pork and bacon in the place, besides killing nearly all the chickens they could find. We also learn that they burnt the tannery of WM. R. BARBEE, about six miles east of Luray.

Thanks to Commodore Vanderbilt.

In the Senate, on the 11th inst., Senator MORGAN introduced the following preamble and resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress and the country to Commodore Vanderbilt for the gift of his steamship to the Government:

Whereas, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, of New-York, did, during the Spring of 1862, make a free gift to his imperiled country of his new and staunch steamship *Vanderbilt*, of 5,000 tons burden, built by him with the greatest care, of the best material, at a cost of $800,000, which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the Republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; and whereas, the said CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has in no manner sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people be presented by Congress to Commodore VANDERBILT for this unique manifestation of a fervid and large-souled patriotism.

The Late Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

AN ORDER OF CONDOLENCE BY THE PRESIDENT.

[Official.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 9, 1864.

Information having been received that CALEB B. SMITH, late Secretary of the Interior, has departed this life, at his residence in Indiana, it is ordered that the Executive Buildings at the seat of Government be draped in mourning, for the period of fourteen days, in honor of his memory as a prudent and loyal counselor and a faithful and effective coadjutor of the Administration in a time of public difficulty and peril. The Secretary of State will communicate a copy of this order to the family of the deceased, together with proper expressions of the profound sympathy of the President and Heads of Departments in their great and irreparable bereavement.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Case of the Chesapeake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

If you allow me to continue the discussion of the case of those persons who overpowered the master and crew of the *Chesapeake* and carried her within the jurisdiction of a British Province, I would remark that the difference of opinion between us is not, perhaps, so essential as it may at first appear. I may make the basis of my own view more clear by stating it thus: I propose to leave out of view for the present, all inquiry arising on the killing or wounding of the engineer or any other of the ship's company, and to look only at the forcible seizure of the vessel. My fundamental proposition is, that these persons cannot be considered by the Government of the United States, nor by a neutral Power, as persons in the military or naval service of the rebel Confederacy; even though we accord to it not only all the rights of a belligerent Power, but even those of a fully recognized nationality; nor can they be protected by the law of war from the operation of that municipal criminal law which would operate in case of a similar seizure in time of peace, unless they were, at the time of the seizure, under the national authority and jurisdiction of that Confederacy regarded as an independent sovereignty. Further, the fact, in my view, is that they were not then under that authority and jurisdiction, but were, from the time they left New-York to the time they entered the territorial jurisdiction of the British Province, under the national authority and jurisdiction of the United States. In this respect they are distinguishable from men-of-wars-men or privateers-men, and from persons who, from a coast in the possession of the Confederate authority, should go out in rowboats, and from them *enter and board* a vessel of the United States, as in the parallel instances you refer to when, in wars between the English and French or English and Dutch, sailing vessels have been attacked and captured by crews of row-boats, not detached from any man-of-war or private armed ship, but putting out from some harbor on the Channel and having their base of operation on the land. I admit that a commission for such vessels or boats is not essential to give their crews the position of the company of a privateer bearing letters-of-marque. The point I made in my first letter is not so much that there must be a vessel having a commission or letters-of-marque, as that there must be *a vessel of some kind*, a rowboat if you choose, or a raft, or a stick of timber, something that will float and carry men in a condition to *enter and board* another vessel. This is necessary in order that the men may be under the jurisdiction and national authority of the one belligerent State or Power, or, to use a technical term, be *sailing under its flag*, when they *enter and board* the vessels of the other belligerent State or Power. I agree with you in saying that SEMMES and MAFFIT and their crews could not be demanded by us under any Extradition Treaty, and the reason for this is, not that their ships are supposed to be commissioned or furnished with letters-of-marque, but because they sail in vessels which are under the jurisdiction and quasi national authority of the rebels; which we admit because we are obliged to concede them belligerent rights in a civil war. Though, on the same principle, I differ from you in your opinion that "the United States statutes touching murder and piracy are all applicable to SEMMES, MAFFIT, and every other Confederate rover now afloat." I think *they* are not punishable as persons committing robbery or murder on board a vessel of the United States. We admit the rebel jurisdiction on board their armed vessels or boats, as if they were the ships or boats of a recognized nationality; and the officers and crews of such ship or boats who, during time of war, enter and board the vessels of the other belligerent Power or State, do not thereby come under its authority and jurisdiction; so the rebel cruisers could not be arraigned for piracy, unless we take the ground that they are sea-rovers, not acknowledging the jurisdiction or authority of any State or nationality; being pirates, not by our statute law declaring acts of murder and robbery committed on *our* ships piracy, but pirates *jure gentium*, by the law of nations, and as such punishable by any other nation as well as by ourselves. But we know that other nations have not so considered them, but have recognized them as under the authority of a belligerent Power, and we have already admitted the claim of rebel privateers-men to that position; as we have that of the rebel land forces to be considered prisoners of war, when taken, and not highwaymen. LEE and STUART are not indictable for robbery and murder in Pennsylvania in the State Courts; not because they had commissions from the Confederate authorities to kill persons and seize property, but because they carried the belligerent jurisdiction where they carried the rebel standard.

After some research, I have not been able to find any case at all resembling this of the *Chesapeake*; and agree with you, that "whether a body of men may lawfully embark in an enemy's ship, in an enemy's port, and rise and capture it at sea, it is impossible to decide with perfect accuracy by the aid of precedents, because, if we are not mistaken, this case of the *Chesapeake* is the first that has arisen." But if there is, as you suppose, any "analogy to afford it sufficient color of legality to warrant a neutral in refusing to treat the persons engaged in such an enterprise as pirates, and consequently refusing either to hold them or deliver them for punishment," I think it must be limited to the seizure of armed vessels, and that in respect to such only, if in respect to any, it can be said that "it is the business of the belligerent to see that his ports are not invaded by bands of the enemy's forces and his ships boarded by them at the wharf for hostile purposes." These terms of description, which you have employed, do not, it appears to me, correspond at all with the circumstances of this case. These phrases have a technical meaning in the international law of war. It cannot be said that the *port* of New-York was *invaded* by bands of the enemy's forces, nor was the ship *boarded* by any such force. The case of the *Caroline* presents features in which some analogy may be found. She was, I think, surprised when no attack could be expected. But the affair was justified by the British Government solely on the ground that she was really in the military service of a public enemy. If she had been carried into a neutral port the legality of the act would have been affirmed on this ground. But is there any analogy in the practices of civilized warfare which would extend such a seizure to vessels engaged in commerce. For, though the general rule may be that anything is allowable to cripple the military and naval forces of the enemy, it is also a general principle that the peaceful trader on land and sea is not to be molested; the capture of vessels in commerce, even by public armed vessels, being rather a variable incident to a state of war, while captures by private ships are altogether exceptional, being universally required to be conducted in accordance with established rules.

I would suggest besides: who can say that those who seized the *Chesapeake* were citizens of some of the seceded States, or were in any wise in the service of the Confederacy? There is a common report that they intended this act for the benefit of the rebel cause. But for all that has appeared of legal evidence, they might have been citizens of New-York, and may never have been within the limits of the territory held by the rebel authorities in their lives. There is not the slightest evidence as yet that JEFFERSON DAVIS will pretend that they were clothed with authority from him or from his associates. J. C. H.

The Great Storm in the West—Military Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the general outlines of the "Great Storm" which passed over so large a section of the country last week. It was emphatically a *great storm*—such as even the oldest inhabitants in these parts have no recollection of ever before experiencing. It has been as cold, the wind has blown as furiously, and as much snow has fallen in a given time—but all three have not come in combination. A week has passed, and there has been scarcely any improvement in the temperature. Even in our best houses—with grate, or furnace, or stove in full blast—it has at times been next to impossible to keep comfortable. What must it have been in the thousands of tenements, roughly put together, and where fuel is scarce?

The general features of the storm may be reported. The most striking and prominent circumstances connected with it may be chronicled, but the suffering it has caused, never. Over at least five hundred thousand square miles animal life—human and otherwise—has suffered more for the past week than for years before, from this cause. Men, women and children have been frozen, some in hands, some in feet, and some in other parts, while, with not a few, the result has been fatal. There have been at least a dozen deaths in this city from the effects of the frost. But the injury has not been confined to the human family. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and fowls have been killed by the hundreds in all the West. One can now have no conception of the extent of the loss. If we take certain localities from which we have definite information as an example, we should be compelled to set down the loss at millions. But we may hope that the fatality has not been coextensive with the storm. Every train of hogs that has arrived has brought more or less frozen to death on the road.

Another result has been the almost entire stoppage of business throughout the West. The railroads have been blockaded, and even had not this been the case, the temperature has been such that out-door business was next to impossible. But the different roads are getting into regular running order again, and we hope that the weather will soon be so far moderate as to admit of a resumption of operations. There has been no communication with Springfield yet, and the Teachers' State Convention is "snowed under" about 100 miles from here, on the St. Louis Road, where it has been for nearly a week. The Rock Island Road only resumed to-day. So, on the whole, you may judge what a condition we are in generally. Our street-cars, too, have had great difficulty to keep a clear track in some parts of the city. Some days they did not pretend to run.

MILITARY.

Our people have been so anxious to "get in out of the draft" that extra efforts have been put forth to drum up recruits, and from all accounts they have been quite successful. I was informed yesterday by Maj. BRONSON, of the celebrated Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, that that regiment is full to the maximum, and two hundred over. It is the intention to raise another two hundred more, and organize a third battalion. I saw, during the bitter cold of the first, a company of colored troops passing my window, whither bound I knew not; but the state of the weather did not check the negro spirit for fun and frolic. They cut up like so many monkeys—grotesque, yet natural, and darkie to the life. As we have found over 6,000 citizens of Illinois in Missouri Regiments, which are to be credited to this State, with only about 1,500 Missourians in our regiments, it is quite probable that we shall be able to avoid the conscription, especially as it seems to have been "postponed by circumstances beyond our control," to sometime in the future.

Gen. ORME has established more rigid rules for the government of Camp Douglas, so far as relates to the intercourse of the prisoners with their friends and sympathizers. The establishment of a commissary Department of Subsistence here, and the doing away with the jobbing, as is shortly to be done, will be a good thing for the Government, but rather "rough" on the speculators, contractors and others. The soldiers at the Camp have suffered considerably, but I have heard of no fatal results.

We have not much to say about business just now. Everything is at a stand-still—that is, comparatively. Speculation in provisions keeps up somewhat on 'change, but it is rather up-hill business, in the face of a most stringent money market.

We have been trying our hand at amusements a little, however, notwithstanding the cold snap. GOTTSCHALK and BRIGNOLI gave a concert last Monday night which was well attended. Our skating-park association have advertised "carnivals;" but the weather, like BEN. WADE in poor old TANEY's case, overdid the business, and they had to be postponed. We have also had some locally exciting cases in the courts, but nothing of general importance.

By the way, everybody hereabouts goes in for BUTLER's plan of relieving our suffering boys in Richmond. There is a general confidence among Western Hoosiers that old BEN. can do almost anything he sets about. He is regarded as the most legitimate descendant of Old Hickory now extant, and the people take to him accordingly. They believe in him religiously—believe that he is in downright earnest, and that his comprehensive grasp of mind is equal to the occasion—that he has a *will* and therefore can find a *way* to carry out his plans, as he has invariably heretofore done.

The Principles of Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, has suggested many and important changes in the Excise Law, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The Convention of Assessors at Chicago, just adjourned, have also embodied the results of their year's experience in a series of suggestions, which they deem conducive to the same end. But the recommendations of both the Commissioner and the Assessors have reference entirely to details, and embrace no discussion of the principles of taxation. This is to be regretted, for such discussion, illustrated by the experience of European nations, is what the people—the tax-paying people—very much desire and need; and it is desirable as well for the guidance of our legislation. Improvement in the framing and execution of the law is to be looked for in the reduction, and not in the increase of the number of articles to be taxed. The much greater revenue of Great Britain is derived principally from taxes levied on a very few articles, having been reduced from several hundred in number, from time to time guided by the light of experience, to fifteen or sixteen. The Secretary complains that the receipts of internal revenue fall far below his estimates. If we remember aright, thirty millions was the estimated revenue from manufactures alone, whereas the total revenue from all sources is only about thirty-seven millions. Now we think it clear that the failure to raise from manufactures the desired amount of tax, is due to the fact that the law has failed to direct the tax-gatherer to the richest and most certain sources of supply.

Manufactures naturally arrange themselves into two classes, namely, the primary and the secondary. The primary embrace all manufactures of raw materials, by which we mean all materials which have to undergo subsequent or secondary manufacture to adapt them to consumption or use. The secondary embrace all other branches of manufacture. The primary manufactures are few, the secondary innumerable. Primary manufactures always bear a market price, being quotable at ruling rates. Their successful prosecution demands the investment of large capital and the superintendence of first-class business ability. Being in their nature and specific character identical with the foreign products, the tariffs can be readily and accurately adjusted and adapted to offer them the requisite protection against foreign competition. Any tax imposed on this class of manufactures will surely become a constant element of their market price, and the tax will thus ultimately be levied unfailingly on the consumer, where it belongs, and where the law intends it shall apply; for the secondary manufacturer, however incompetent to estimate *all* the elements of cost, never loses sight of the price of his raw materials and labor. Such manufactures being necessarily directed, as below observed, by first-rate business ability, and furnished with ample means and all needful money facilities, the taxes, payable monthly in cash, can be promptly met, and without financial embarrassment. Secondary manufactures, on the contrary, strictly speaking, have no market price. Prices are governed mainly by competition, which in all the minor branches of manufacture especially, is always sharp—not seldom ruinous, and by the manufacturer's financial necessities compelling him frequently to sacrifice his goods to meet his engagements—due for the most part to the want of sufficient working capital, and not rarely to the lack of business tact and capacity. Hence the monthly taxes on this class of manufacturers become at once distressing, and in thousands of instances their prompt payment is rendered absolutely impossible. The ultimate effect of onerous taxation, thus indiscriminately applied, might be here traced in their tendency to limit and curtail the development of manufacturing industry, gradually but surely substituting the products of foreign manufactures for our own; but the limits of a newspaper article will not permit us to enlarge on this topic. We will remark only in passing that, in levying taxes, this truth should never be lost sight of, namely, that the condition and prosperity of the productive industry of the country is always a measure of the general prosperity and welfare. Guided by this principle, England, alike in times of peace or war, carefully abstains from the imposition of taxes on her manufacturing industry—to the American people, at this time, a most pertinent and instructive example.

But, finally, assuming that it is the settled policy of our Government to raise revenue from taxes on manufactures, it would seem to us an act of legislative wisdom to derive such revenue wholly from taxes on primary manufactures, exempting the secondary from all taxation whatever, excepting the license tax, which, in view of such exemption, it might be recommended to raise to a sum not less than one hundred, nor greater than two hundred dollars. As an illustration of our views, we will instance the raw material iron, second to no other manufacture in importance, and capable of indefinite extension and development. In reference to ordinary manufactures, iron is a raw material, first as pig-iron, and next, as wrought or malleable iron, in its various forms of bars, bands, hoops, sheets, &c. A most unaccountable anomaly in the Excise Law has quite escaped, *if not the notice*, certainly the mention of both the Commissioner and the Assessors. Pig-iron, which, all things considered, is perhaps *the most important of all our manufactures*, is, under the Internal Revenue Law, *not considered a manufacture at all, and is, consequently, exempt from all taxation whatever.* The make of pig-iron is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and during the year 1863, according to the best accessible authority, will not fall short of 1,500,000 tons. A tax of five dollars per ton would have yielded a revenue of seven and a half millions. The production of wrought iron during the same period is estimated at 800,000 tons, which, at seven and a half dollars a ton, would have yielded six millions of revenue. The duty at present levied on wrought iron is very light, and yields a quite insignificant revenue to the treasury. Whatever the tax imposed on a ton of iron, the same, of course, should be added to the customs duty, thus affording the manufacturer the identical protection he now enjoys. The duties on iron under our present tariff, it will be remembered, are specific. The import of pig-iron for the year 1863 may be set down at 100,000 tons, that of wrought iron at 300,000 tons, which at an increased duty of 5@7¾ dollars per ton, respectively would have yielded $2,750,000, thus making the total contribution of taxes on iron alone to the revenue of $16,250,000 for the year 1863, and which, at the present increasing rate of production, would certainly not fall short of $20,000,000 for the year 1864.

We have purposely confined our remarks to raw materials, which are the product of what we term primary manufactures; but other raw materials, such as cotton, wool and tobacco, for like reasons, should bear the taxes which are now levied on the secondary manufactures consuming them.

The advantages of the above indicated mode of raising revenue from taxes on manufactures over the present plan are, economy, promptitude and certainty in the collection of the tax—a greater revenue from taxes thus levied, if we may so speak, at the head waters of taxation, than when sought for at the countless rivulets and rills distributed over a vast extent of territory—the promotion of our manufacturing industry, by stimulating to the greatest possible activity of which they are capable our secondary manufactures, and of course, also, the primary—the secondary manufactures calling for and absorbing the raw materials just in proportion as they are left free and unembarrassed in the employment of their combined capital, credit and enterprise; and finally, the assimilation, as nearly as possible, of direct to indirect taxes—the great mass of the industry of the country, unconsciously, as it were, acquiescing in, and accommodating itself to, the demands of taxation, thus avoiding the embarrassment, annoyance and irritation which, under the present law as applied to manufactures, are so widely diffused, and which threaten, if persevered in, to work out the most disastrous results. N.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RENOMINATED.

An Address from the Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is the address to President LINCOLN by the Union members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to which allusion has already been made:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle-field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in indorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely indorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your reelection to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centred in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush the rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States, or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a reëlection to the Presidency. We believe the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at our last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have been tantamount to the success of the statesmen to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly-expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your reëlection as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, Sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow-citizens. Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Jeremiah Nichols, Henry Johnson, Thomas Hoge, M. B. Lowry, William J. Turrell, Stephen F. Wilson, James L. Graham, Jacob E. Ridgway, Chas. M'Candless, Wilmer Worthington, Geo. W. Householder, D. Fleming, B. Champneys, J. M. Dunlap, George Connell. John P. Fenney, Speaker.

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, except Senator HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, now in Libby Prison, Richmond, and I cheerfully concur with them, and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Clerk of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker; John D. Watson, William Foster, W. W. Watt, James N. Kerns, Luke V. Sutphin, Edward G. Lee, T. J. Bigham, R. A. M'Murtrie, Jas. Miller, Isaac H. O'Harra, S. S. Pancoast. Thos. Cochran, G. Dawson Coleman, William F. Smith, John H. Negley, Wm. Haslett, J. R. Cochran, Bryan S. Hill, James R. Kelley, Hans B. Herron, John P. Glass, Isaiah White, Edward K. Smith, Robert L. M'Clellan, Daniel Keiser, Wm. Burgwin, Nathaniel Maeyer, H. B. Bowman, Wm. Windle, Edward A. Price, C. C. Stanberger, Wm. Henry, R. R. Reed, J. W. Huston, P. Frazer Smith, Wm. D. Brown, Geo. H. Wells, Daniel Etnier, Alfred Slack, W. H. Denniston, Esaias Billingfelt, Chas. Koonce, C. C. Musselman, H. C. Alleman, John Balsbach, Samuel H. Orwig, Charles A. Barnett, D. Lilly, Joseph H. Marsh, John W. Guernsey, A. G. Olmstead.

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

Connecticut.

A MESSAGE FROM GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

The General Assembly of Connecticut convened in special session at Hartford on Tuesday. The following are the principal points in Gov. BUCKINGHAM's message:

"Returns have been made to, and including the 5th instant, which shows that two thousand two hundred and eighty-two men have enlisted within the State since the 17th day of October, which apply on the quota of five thousand four hundred and thirty-two men, assigned under the last call of the President.

Agents have been sent with money and orders to encourage and aid reënlistments in the field, but no advices have yet been received by which the number who have reënlisted can be determined.

By authority vested in the Executive, by an act to provide for the payment of a bounty to volunteers,' approved Nov. 12, 1863, the time within which the sum of $300 should be paid to persons mustered into the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of Connecticut, has been extended from the 5th to the 15th inst.

The assembling of your honorable body appeared to render the limitation proper, and to be a sufficient reason why you should be consulted in the further extension of a measure so intimately connected with the interests of your constituents.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the early part of the rebellion, in reference to the expediency or necessity of paying bounties, yet it has been so extensively practiced, that the discontinuance of such payments would materially, if not wholly, check enlistments.

This would prolong the conflict. We have no evidence that the rebellion will cease until the leaders, with their armies, are overpowered by a force which they cannot resist. Economy in money and life, as well as every principle of self-defence, urges us to use all reasonable influences to fill up the ranks of our army, that the result may be speedily accomplished.

For the purpose of supplying the deficiency under former calls and of meeting in anticipation any future requisition, it will be well to continue the payment of bounties to some future period, and to provide for the payment of all who volunteer within that time.

There is a wide difference between those who are forced to the performance of a duty which they owe to the Government and those who, with willing hearts, hasten to the performance of that duty. It is right that this distinction should be clearly and fully recognized. To make the same provisions for those who are drafted would retard volunteering as surely as the repeal of all laws relating to bounties.

In considering this subject, we should not forget our obligations to those patriots who early entered the service, without pecuniary inducements, and after having been more than two years in the fore front of the battle, reënlisted prior to the passage of the act to which your attention has been called, but are not entitled to its benefits. Their prompt and early response to the call of the President should not deprive them of the same bounties which are paid to those who enter the service at a later hour of the day. No soldiers merit so much at our hands."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

More Letters from the President—The Reinforcement of the Army.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 13th has several columns additional of extracts from Gen. McCLELLAN's report. We have only room for the following letters from the President:

THE ARMY AT HARRISON'S LANDING.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862—2:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan:

It is impossible to reinforce you for your present emergency. If we had a million of men we could not get them to you in time. *We have not the men to send.* If you are not strong enough to face the enemy, you must find a place of security, wait, rest and repair. Maintain your ground if you can, but save the army at all events, *even if you fall back to Fortress Monroe.* We still have strength enough in the country, and will bring it out. A. LINCOLN.

In a dispatch from the President, on the 2d of July, he says:

"If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, I do not wish you to. Try just now to save the army material and *personnel*, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again, as fast as I can. The Governors of eighteen (18) States offer me a new levy of three hundred thousand, which I accept."

On the 3d of July the following dispatch was received from the President:

EXTRACT.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862—3 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan:

Yours, of 5:30 yesterday, is just received. I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men, have done the best you could. All accounts say that better fighting was never done. *Ten thousand thanks for it.*

* * * * * * * *

A. LINCOLN.

"HIVING" THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862—7 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 P. M., yesterday, gave me. Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself and officers and men is and forever will be appreciated.

If you can hold your present position, we shall have the enemy yet. A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1862.

I understand your position, as stated in your letter, and by General MARCY. To reinforce you so as to enable you to resume the offensive within a month, or even six weeks, is impossible. In addition to that arrived and now arriving from the Potomac (about 100,000, I suppose,) and about 10,000 I hope you will receive from BURNSIDE very soon, and about 5,000 from HUNTER a little later, *I do not see how I can send you another man within a month.* Under these circumstances, the defensive for the present must be your only care. Save the army first where you are, if you can, and secondly by removal, if you must. You, on the ground, must be the judge as to which you will attempt, and of the means for effecting it. I but give it as my opinion that, with the aid of the gunboats, and the reinforcements mentioned above, you can hold your present position, provided, and so long as you can keep the James River open and below you. If you are not tolerably confident you can keep the James Riuer open, you had better remove as soon as possible. I do not remember that you have expressed any apprehension as to the danger of having your communications cut on the river below you; yet I do not suppose it can have escaped your attention. A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—If at any time you feel able to take the offensive, you are not restrained from doing so.

A. L.

The Whale Fishery in 1863.

The annual review of the Whale Fishery for 1863, published in the New-Bedford *Standard*, shows that the decrease for the year has been 47 vessels, with a tonnage of 14,288 tons.

The decrease in the district of New-Bedford has been 37 vessels, of an aggregate of 11,252 tons.

Five whaling vessels have been captured by pirates during the year; 13 have been condemned at foreign ports, and 6 lost at sea. The following is a list of those captured, with the amount of oil destroyed:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.
Bark Lafayette, of New-Bedford	170	—
Bark Nye, of New-Bedford	350	150
Brig Kate Cory, of Westport	155	—
Schooner Kingfisher, of Fairhaven	170	10
Schooner Rienzi, of Provincetown	75	—
Total	920	160

During the past six years the fleet has been reduced from 654 vessels, with a total tonnage of 208,148 tons, to 307 vessels, of 89,075 tons, the diminution being over one-half, or 56 per cent.

The North Pacific fleet the past year numbered 47 vessels, a slight increase from last year. Of these 30 have cruised in the Arctic Ocean and 17 in the Ochotsk Sea. Of the Arctic fleet 24 have arrived at the Sandwich Islands, with an average catch of 1167 bbls., which is reduced by the arrivals at San Francisco to 1086 bbls. In the Ochotsk the general success has been poor, and will not probably average over 400 bbls. per ship. The average of the whole Northern fleet will thus be much less than usual, but the high prices of oil and bone will make the value of the catch very large.

The Hudson's Bay fleet for 1863 consisted of 9 vessels, and averaged 811 bbls. of oil each. Three vessels from New-Bedford and two from New-London, are wintering there. In the Spring at least five vessels will be despatched from New-Bedford for that fishery.

The following table shows the statistics of the present whaling year:

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs	Schrs.	Tons.
New Bedford	63	108	1	1	65,120
Fairhaven	3	4	—	2	2,389
Mattapoisett	—	2	—	—	343
Sipplean	—	—	—	3	301
Dartmouth	—	4	—	—	1,141
Westport	1	10	—	—	1,715
Dist. N. Bedford	92	128	1	6	72,109
Holmes' Hole	—	1	—	—	237
Edgartown	6	—	—	1	2,383
Nantucket	4	4	—	1	2,383
Falmouth	1	—	—	—	355
Provincetown	—	3	—	24	8,290
Boston	—	1	—	2	535
Salem	—	—	1	—	159
Beverly	—	—	1	1	236
Massachusetts	103	137	3	35	82,046
Warren	—	2	—	—	648
New-London	2	9	2	7	4,767
Sag Harbor	—	5	1	1	1,644
Total	105	153	6	43	89,075

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Davis.

THE OBNOXIOUS RESOLUTION.

The series of resolutions containing the obnoxious language, upon which Senator WILSON based his motion for the expulsion of Senator DAVIS, was offered on Jan. 5. It comprises no less than eighteen different resolutions, each exceedingly verbose and occupying at length over a solid column of the *Congressional Globe*. The following, which is number 13, contains the alleged disloyal language:

Resolved, That at the beginning, under the panic of the defeat of Bull Run, the party in power professed to carry it on for the constitutional end to put down the rebellion and vindicate the laws and authority of the United States in the insurgent States, and when that was effected it was to cease. But more than a year ago, another and paramount and unconstitutional end, the total subversion of Slavery, was inaugurated by them; and, at length, to carry on the war in this perverted and augmented form, the annual expenditure on the part of the United States has swollen to one hundred thousand lives, a much larger amount of personal disability, and a thousand millions of money, and yet the wisest cannot see the end of the war. Verily, the people North and the people South ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands, and elect members to a national convention of all the States, to terminate a war that is enriching hundreds of thousands of officers, plunderers and spoilsmen in the loyal States, and threatens the masses of both sections with irretrievable bankruptcy and indefinite slaughter, and to restore their Union and common Government upon the great principles of liberty and compromise devised by WASHINGTON and his associates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 15th inst. were received yesterday at Fortress Monroe. They contain telegrams from Charleston as late as Thursday last, when the bombardment was progressing with increased fury, several new Parrotts having been opened upon the city from Fort Gregg. During the two days preceding the date of the dispatch, 471 shells had been fired at the place, but with what effect is not mentioned. The telegrams report the number of vessels at Hilton Head to be very large, and say that a fleet has recently gone Southward. MOSBY is reported to have been badly whipped in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, but notwithstanding his losses, he is said to be still harassing our men.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that a Court-marshal has been organized, to meet on the 19th inst., with Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY as President, for the trial of Surgeon-General HAMMOND and others, against whom charges have been preferred.

Admiral LEE has officially reported the destruction of the new first-class rebel steamer *Dave*. This was the vessel's first trip, and on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The *Dave* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Baldwin, arrived at Sandy Hook late last night, from her long and unsuccessful cruise in search of the pirate *Alabama*.

Part of Col. MCCOOK's cavalry regiment attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments on Thursday last, at Moseley Creek, Tenn., killing 14 and taking 41 prisoners.

Gen. BUTLER has undertaken to learn the people of Norfolk lessons in loyalty. JOHN FORD, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance by corresponding with Confederates at Richmond, and other misdemeanors, has just been sentenced "to hard labor in the Norfolk jail for the term of one year, to wear a twenty-four-pound ball chained to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to be employed at cleaning the streets or any hard labor assigned him in said city, and at the end of that time to be sent beyond the limits of the department and never permitted to return."

Private advices from Chattanooga indicate the concentration of large rebel forces in front of FOSTER, in East Tennessee, and GRANT, at Chattanooga. It is believed that the campaign will open with an attempt to recover Knoxville, and that the bulk of LEE's army will be transferred to that army, LEE himself taking the general command of the Western armies.

Mr. WARFIELD, a merchant of Baltimore, has gone to Richmond by authority of the War Department, to endeavor to effect the exchange of Senator WHITE of Pennsylvania for Gen. TRIMBLE, who is a relative of Mr. WARFIELD.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great activity prevails at the Naval Depot at Cairo, and it is said that an expedition to go up Red River is being fitted out. Workmen are engaged day and night in preparing the boats required for this purpose, and in about two weeks it is expected that all will be ready. What the object of the expedition is has not transpired; but if Red River should be sufficiently high to admit the passage of these vessels up very far, important transactions will undoubtedly take place.

JOHN HAY, Assistant Private Secretary of the President, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and has been ordered to the Department of the South, upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE. He leaves to-morrow.

The St. Paul *Press* says: "The telegraph line up the Mississippi River cannot be constructed this Winter, as the ground is found to be frozen too hard to work to much advantage. As soon as Spring opens, the work of setting the poles, which are being got out now, will commence. The line will be completed to Anoka about May 1. The remainder of the line to St. Cloud is under contract to be completed by June 15, and will thereafter be steadily constructed to Fort Abercrombie and Pembina. Four thousand poles are being cut and delivered now.

A dispatch from Wheeling, Va., dated yesterday, says that the Ohio River is frozen over, except just at that place. Teams were crossing on the ice between Belair and Renwood.

Eleven hundred persons have subscribed to the oath annexed to the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, in Newbern, N. C.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The great influx of slaves is said to have had the effect of cheapening the price and overflowing the market.

A cotton company has been originated in Boston with a capital of $100,000. An agent has been dispatched to the Mississippi Valley to make arrangements for the cultivation of the staple.

One hundred and fifty cords of wood were cut and split at Marion, Iowa, on Christmas day, for the benefit of the "war widows."

A good demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were firmer, Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard closed heavily. Whisky, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Leather and Wool were in fair request. Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was not very active, owing partly to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 557 vessels of all classes in port.

NEW-JERSEY VERSUS THE UNITED STATES.—Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, devotes a large part of his message to denunciations of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President a year ago, and to arguments intended to show that the offer of an amnesty now made to the rebels will do more hurt than good. Gov. PARKER has a right to his opinion on these subjects as on all others. But we do not see what good object he proposes to accomplish by ventilating them at so much length in his message. He can scarcely expect to induce the President to recall either the proclamation or the offer of amnesty. The former, according to the most reliable information that reaches us, has produced very good results and has contributed very largely to that crippling of the rebel resources which is the best guarantee of the downfall of the rebel Government. And up to the present time we have no reason to suppose that the effect of the proffered amnesty has been otherwise than beneficial. Would not Gov. PARKER have acted more wisely if he had quietly waited to see what the effect of these measures would be before insisting so zealously upon their certain failure?

It is possible that he may, like Gov. SEYMOUR, be of opinion that the defeat of the measures of the Government will demonstrate its incapacity; and he may be aiming, therefore, to do his share toward producing that defeat. Indeed, we do not find it easy to account for the tone and tenor of his discussion of this subject on any other hypothesis. The motive does not strike us as very patriotic, and the endeavor, we are confident, will meet with no success.

The Lessee System on the Mississippi.

The great economical discussion in Europe, between large holdings and small holdings, has never been renewed here, as every one is thoroughly convinced that small farms and small freeholders are much the best for this country. The only part of the country which has been worked in large estates is now reaping the benefit of an aristocracy. A people which has no class of intelligent, independent small freeholders, will inevitably be exposed to such convulsions and such ambitious revolutions as the slave-aristocracy of the South has caused on this continent. There is, in such a system of industry, no great intelligent middle class to hold the balance between the extremes of society.

President LINCOLN, who is far more of a statesman than many persons give him credit for, has distinctly seen this grand defect of the South, and he evidently knows there can be no reconstruction on a sound basis without the old divisions of society being totally broken up. He has accordingly struck at the aristocracy mercilessly, by excepting in his Amnesty Proclamation what are substantially all the higher classes of the Slave States, and at the same time he has held out the inducement for the formation of a new Democratic class. In our judgment, there was never a more unjust criticism than that of WENDELL PHILLIPS on this very point—he holding that the tendency of the Proclamation is to form a landed aristocracy of a few members. All our legislation in regard to the rebellious States, has wisely looked toward this very point. The various acts of confiscation tend to break up the ownership of the land, and to throw it into the hands of the many. Nothing can possibly give the Union such a secure hold over the South, as the dividing the confiscated lands among the Northern soldiers and other freeholders. A large class of petty landholders, pledged to the Government and opposed to Slavery, is a barrier against rebellion which can never be overthrown. The whole people see this; it is the evidently wise policy of the nation, and yet we learn that the whole policy of leasing plantations in the wealthiest Southern districts—the Lower Mississippi Valley—is based on precisely the opposite principle. A trustworthy observer, Dr. YEATMAN, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, states, in a recent report of the Commission, "that lessees are allowed to have as many plantations as their cupidity may lead them to grasp." A single person has been known to have four and even five plantations. He has reason, too, to believe that a combination is being formed to obtain a monopoly of these estates. When it is remembered that these properties number in some cases thousands of acres, and that few gold mines can return such a profit as some of them will during the next few years, the folly of any such policy of lesseeships is too plainly seen. But when we consider the far-reaching political consequences of introducing into these fabulously wealthy cotton-bottoms a class of small farmers or freeholders, loyal and Anti-Slavery, the policy now adopted seems more than foolish—even perilous to the country.

Dr. YEATMAN furthermore informs us that the present lessees are, with a few exceptions, mere camp-adventurers—"army-sharks," as they are rightly named—who are actuated by no motives of either loyalty or humanity. To them are mainly intrusted that great population of freed laborers, on whom so much of the prosperity of those districts must in the future depend. We need not be surprised that the unfortunate negroes are plucked, and plundered, and cheated to the last degree, by these rascals, so that, except for the priceless boon of liberty, their condition is often hardly better than it was in Slavery. Dr. YEATMAN says very justly that if these plantations were divided up into parcels of 100 or 200 acres, to suit the means of Western men, thousands would soon flock there to lease them, "especially when it was known that one acre in cotton would yield in cash ten times as much as in any crop at home." There can be no doubt of this; and the only wonder is that the administrators of the Southwestern Department should never have thought of so obvious a principle. We do not know where the blame of this "Lessee System" rests—whether on the Treasury or War Departments—but in any case, the present condition of things needs a thorough reform.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.—The quantity of patience, powder and public money spent by our fleet in bombarding Fort Sumter during the last few months renders the actual condition of that historic fortress a matter of considerable public interest. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Dec. 1, gives an account of a visit which he had paid the fort a few days previous. He found it a very interesting expedition, though decidedly dangerous in consequence of the constant fall of shells from the Federal fleet, directed in their flight by a powerful calcium light which enabled the assailants to see perfectly everything about the Fort. Until they got into the *bombproofs*, therefore, the party were exposed to a good deal of danger: but once there, they were perfectly safe. The writer adds:

> "The bombproofs are lofty and spacious, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed, they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of the *débris* knocked down upon them. Maj. ELLIOT, the Commandant, was kind enough to take me out into the area and on to the parapet, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy, by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness. We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit of shell, and we had hardly got back when another poor fellow was brought in with two-thirds of his head knocked off. Under the circumstances, we did not stay long; still, I had time enough to take a good look round and see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of the walls which once faced the sea. The wall which they battered so in August is now the best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side toward the City has also, comparatively, suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. The men are very anxious that the Federals should try another assault."

It seems to us that the rebels ought to be gratified in this anxiety, especially if we are really in earnest in our purpose to take Charleston; if not, we had better abandon it. To spend months after months, and millions upon millions, in bombarding a heap of stone and mortar, which becomes every day a better protection for the men behind it, does not seem to us especially sensible or profitable.

Female Education for the Better Classes.

We have alluded recently to the middle class examinations for women in England as a step in the right direction with regard to the elevation of the female working classes. It is still more clearly a national progress in respect to the advancement of women in the middle and upper classes. The great want, both in England and America, for these ranks of life, is a more thorough and practical education. Every father of a family here who is not a man of wealth, knows that his daughters, unless they marry, have but two professions open to them after his death leaves them on the world—that is, teaching and keeping a boarding-house. Now, not to speak of the *disagrémens* of the latter business, comparatively few women are fitted for either of those employments, whether by nature or training. Then the fact that but two lines of occupation are substantially open, crowds them with competitors, so that the salaries and profits are reduced to a very low rate.

There is no question that women's faculties, if turned in their appropriate direction and well educated, are as useful to the world, and, in some instances, as "marketable" as the masculine. So far as they are trained together, a girl is quite as ready in mathematics or languages, as orderly, as punctual, as quick-witted and retentive in memory as a boy. There is no earthly reason why she should not make an equally good book-keeper, or accountant, or clerk, or translator, or superintendent of details in business, when she grows up. There are plenty of pursuits open to woman now, if she only had the training and education suitable.

But the truth is, the young lady of the middle and higher class is not usually educated so as to be of much value, in a pecuniary sense, to the persons bidding for labor. How seldom can she cast up a long column of figures correctly, or write a good mercantile hand, or a clear, pure English style, or translate idiomatically or make abstracts intelligently, or keep books or clear up accounts. Yet all these things are (or should be) the rudiments of a masculine education, and they all command a definite value in the market. How many branches of literature might be profitably worked by women; how many departments of science and of practical charity, of artistic manufacture, of medical practice, and help of the sick, if they had only had the training and experience necessary.

Education could fit women for all these things; but it must be thorough, persistent, practical education. The higher and more perfect the training for women, the more likely they are to be able to turn their minds to any branch which shall open itself, and especially to reap profits and honors in the higher fields.

We believe that *every woman should be prepared for a profession.* It is true that her highest destiny is marriage, but the position of waiting for that will be far more dignified, and her circumstances in it far more comfortable, if she have been thoroughly educated for a special branch. No sensible man would be any less likely to marry a woman for knowing that she was clever and trained in some favorite pursuit. And, indeed, every one must see that a thoroughly educated lady, even in an intellectual direction, is generally a better housekeeper and manager (other things being equal) than one untrained. Education gives self-control, exactitude, order, quickness of faculty, and the power of planning and combining, and these are indispensable housekeeping qualities. Moreover, it seems perfectly rational and desirable that the woman should, if possible, contribute to the income of the household by her own labor, and in some more profitable way than sewing or sweeping. When we consider that the great part of the time of most ladies of small means is spent on labor which could be purchased for seventy-five cents a day, we shall see that here is not a very high pecuniary result of our system of female education.

This war has given a remarkable instance of how much value the labor of thoroughly-trained women can be, even to the whole country, and of how naturally a profession arises to a woman whose faculties have been previously educated. The immense business of obtaining and forwarding voluntary sanitary supplies to the army has fallen almost entirely upon the weaker sex. Ladies have appeared from private life who have at once manifested remarkable organizing powers, arranging a system of collecting and dividing supplies over hundreds of thousands of square miles, keeping books, writing innumerable letters, sorting goods, forming branch associations, and superintending hospitals and corps of nurses.

The ladies who have managed these matters have been, usually, those who have enjoyed the most complete education, and though their labor has been one of love, it is not too much to say, that in pecuniary value, it has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the country.

There ought to be—and we have no doubt there will be—especial schools in particular branches for women. The Cooper Institute is a beginning, and there is no reason why there should not be in other cities, "Schools of Design," where girls could learn wood-engraving, or ornamental designing, or painting, or any other branch of practical art.

The experiment of the "Women's Medical College," begun in this City, we trust will be carried out to a satisfactory conclusion, so that those ladies who desire, may educate themselves as scientific physicians and nurses.

No employment in which a woman can, according to her nature, successfully compete with man, should for a moment be closed to her. But the greatest help to woman, as we have often repeated, will be a more complete school education. We have grave doubts whether the system of female education, as a whole, in New-York, both private and public, is either thorough or practical. There is certainly a vast deal of cramming, and high-pressure teaching, and display of accomplishments, but of a sound, complete, intellectual education, we fear there is far too little. We sincerely wish some University-examinations could be established here, to test the training of our common schools and ladies' seminaries.

Foreign Criticisms on our Prize Courts.

We have shown in a previous article that the attack of the *Memorial Diplomatique* upon the Prize Court of this District, in reference to the case of the *Stephen Hart*, was entirely unjustifiable. An examination of the opinion of the Court in the case of the *Springbok*, which has been furnished us, leads us to a similar conclusion as to this case. We find in that part of the article which relates to it, as we found in what related to the *Stephen Hart* misstatements of the facts of the case, and misstatements of the law as laid down in it, and if the former are not so gross as those in reference to the *Stephen Hart*, the latter are even graver.

We find it said in the article that in the cargo of the *Springbok* there were "one dozen rifle bayonets and one dozen swords, a few hundred weight of nitrate of potash, besides some bales of coarse brown cloth, said by the United States authorities to be suitable for the use of the rebel troops; and lastly a case of buttons, on which were stamped neither arms nor any national device, but which the Federal authorities further declared to be adapted to the uniforms of the rebels," and it adds that, "solely on account of these paltry articles," the *Springbok* and her cargo was "seized and condemned."

Here are several mistakes. The "coarse brown cloth" spoken of was some 20 bales of army blankets. The buttons "on which were stamped neither arms nor any national device," were stamped C. S. N. We might well claim that this rebel device was not a "national" one, but it surprises us to see such a claim made by any one abroad. Is it admitted then at last that the rebels have not succeeded in establishing a nation?

There were also some other articles on board which might be claimed to be contraband. There were a large quantity of army boots, a quantity of drugs, a coil of rope, &c., &c. Still the general fact no doubt remains that the major part of the cargo was not contraband. But the statement that the *Springbok* herself was condemned solely on account of these articles, is a very great misrepresentation of the case, as will be shown in a moment.

The writer of the article pretends to quote the following proposition as being the one on which Judge BETTS based his condemnation of vessel and cargo, viz;

> "That a neutral vessel, sailing between neutral ports, is not less subject to capture and condemnation if she be laden with a cargo not to be sold or disposed of in the neutral ports to which she is destined, but to be thence transhipped to the enemy's country."

And he adds: "We venture to say that the preceding proposition, which we give textually, is in flagrant contradiction with those which have been laid down by the most eminent jurists," which statement he thereupon undertakes to establish. We do not care to discuss whether he has established it or not, for the simple reason that this "proposition" is nowhere to be found in the opinion of Judge BETTS, either "textually" or in substance.

The Judge lays down several propositions of law in the case, some applicable to the cargo alone, and others to the vessel. The first is that "*contraband articles*, destined on their departure from a neutral port to be delivered to the enemy, either by being carried directly into the port of the enemy in the vessel in which they leave the neutral port, or by being transhipped at another neutral port into another vessel, are the subject of capture." This proposition, as will be noticed, applies simply to cargo, and that contraband of war. It is a proposition which has the support of Judge STORY in the case of the *Commercen*, of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT in the cases of the *Jonge Pieter*, the *Richmond*, the *Maria*, &c., of Judge KENT and of HALLECK and WILDMAN in their works on International Law. It was also embraced within the decision of the *Dolphin*, condemned by the District Court of Florida, the principles of which decision the Solicitor-General of England declared in the House of Commons "were to be found in every volume of Lord STOWELL's decisions."

The next proposition is that where contraband goods, destined for the use of the enemy, are found on board a vessel, all other goods on board belonging to the same owners, must share the fate of the contraband articles. The Judge only cites HALLECK, PHILLIMORE, and WILDMAN, and one decision of Sir WM. SCOTT in support of it. He might have cited many others. The rule is laid down by HAZLITT and ROCHE, in their Law of Maritime Warfare, on the authority of Lord STOWELL, and also of BYNKERSHOEK.

Now all the cargo of the *Springbok* was claimed by the same persons. Some of it was contraband of war. This is admitted by the article itself. And no distinction is made as to the amount of contraband which shall forfeit all goods belonging to the same owner.

The question of the destination of these contraband articles alone remains, to render the condemnation of the cargo a logical necessity. The evidence on this important branch of the case is not alluded to in the article. It showed a singular connection of the *Springbok* with the *Stephen Hart*, and with the steamer *Gertrude*, which was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade into Charleston, and condemned without opposition. The *Gertrude* was owned by one THOS. S. BEGBIE, of London, and he was the charterer of the *Springbok*. The cargo of the *Springbok* was claimed by BEGBIE and by S. ISAACS CAMPBELL & Co. jointly, and this latter firm were the claimants of the cargo of the *Stephen Hart*. And the marks and numbers of the cargo of the *Gertrude*, captured while going into Charleston, so supplemented the marks and numbers of the cargo of the *Springbok*, as to make it beyond a doubt that the two cargoes were part of one adventure. For instance, in the *Springbok* was found one bale marked A in a diamond, and numbered 779, and in the *Gertrude* were found bales with the same mark, numbered 780, 782, &c. In the *Springbok* were four bales numbered 985, 986, 987 and 989; in the *Gertrude* was found the missing bale, with the same mark and numbered 988. And the Court says that as the cargoes of the *Stephen Hart* and the *Gertrude* were on their way into the rebels' country, and the owners of the *Gertrude* and of the *Stephen Hart* were the owners of the cargo of the *Springbok*, and the two cargoes of the *Springbok* and the *Gertrude* had this manifest connection with each other, the inference is a fair one that the three cargoes had the same destination. It seems to us that the Court is in the right, and that the condemnation of the cargo of the *Springbok* necessarily followed.

As to the vessel, the Judge holds that she is forfeited, not merely because these contraband articles were on board, but because her master and owners were shown on the evidence to have known that there were contraband articles on board destined for the rebels, yet sailed the vessel, without invoices, and with bills of lading and a manifest fabricated so as to conceal the fact that such contraband articles were on board. This act of the master, says the Judge, "subjects the vessel to condemnation, as the result of such fraud, when, under other circumstances, she might go free, even though the goods were confiscated." Thus, it appears that the forfeiture of the vessel is placed upon the ground of fraud, which is not even alluded to by the writer of the article in question.

As to the "three flagrant violations of international law" charged upon the Court, we maintain that neither of them is to be found in the case of the *Springbok*, any more than in that of the *Stephen Hart*. There was no "arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles to contraband of war." The Judge expressly says: "While I do not decide that all of these articles are necessarily contraband of war, it is sufficient to say that some of them are clearly so." This is admitted by the article itself.

Nor was there a "seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband." There was a seizure of an entire cargo, because it comprised some articles of admitted contraband of war, destined for the use of the rebels, and all belonged to the same owners.

And the condemnation of even neutral property, under a neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, but destined to the use of the enemy, and going to the neutral port merely for transhipment, part of it being contraband of war, and all of it belonging to the same owners, the vessel having fraudulent papers, is not an "illegal condemnation," nor a violation of international law. It is the being engaged in such a transaction which violates it. And when the maritime Powers undertake to protest against the decisions of our Courts, we apprehend it will not be in a case where such an undertaking has been detected and overthrown.

NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—We hear a great deal of the corruptions that have become rife in every department of our Government. We have no doubt there is quite enough truth in what is said upon this subject to warrant very severe denunciations and very marked solicitude for the permanent welfare of the country. But if misery loves company, we are not wholly without sources of consolation. Affairs in the rebel Confederacy seem to be a good deal worse even than the most graphic of our home critics have represented them here. A correspondent of the London *Times*, who is favored with a residence at Richmond, thus discourses on this prolific theme:

> "But it is not any want of confidence in the army of Gen. LEE which shakes my faith. *If the Confederate horizon is at this moment overcast, it is not because Confederate troops are less valiant than of yore, but because the Confederate people are more corrupt.* It is difficult not to curl the lip when the grasping, money-grubbing, mercenary spirit of the Yankee is denounced in an atmosphere reeking with speculation more feverish and eager than any that Wall-street exhibits. Go this day to the great auction sale of blockade-running goods exhibited by Messrs. KENT and PAINE, in the principal street of Richmond, take note of the army of young and ablebodied men *who might, if they were men and not sharks, swell Lee's host to* 100,000 *bayonets*, and who are engaged in scrambling over each others' backs to buy silks and muslins, and to invest some of the Confederate notes which they have in two years and a half of unscrupulous greed amassed in materials and fabrics which, whether the Confederates sink or swim, must still command gold. What may still be in store for this agonized and sorely tried continent it is more difficult to say than when the thunder of the first gun which initiated the greatest revolutionary war of history reverberated around the walls of Fort Sumter and died away on the startled ear; but if on the 7th of this current month the Confederate Congress, which assembles to hold counsel upon matters of as grave debate as were ever submitted to deliberative body, and which, it must be owned, has hitherto shown little grasp, or earnestness, or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, *then may be expected such misery as upon earth has never yet been known—the extension over the whole area of Secessia of the bloody border warfare of Missouri and Kansas—a cessation of the pure and mild sway of Gen. Lee and his imitators, and an ascent to the surface of Quantrell, M'Neil, Parson Brownlow, and others of the same brood—the dispersion all over the Slave States of at least two hundred thousand border ruffians or guerrillas, more merciless than Italian Condottieri, more stealthy and wily than the red Indian savage, who will never cease to slay and burn until the Federals release their grasp upon a country of which it would take a standing army of two million soldiers to crush the spirit and extinguish the resistance.*"

We doubt very much whether all the disastrous results thus forcibly sketched will be experienced. When the rebel armies are subdued, and the rebel Government broken up, the great body of the Southern people will have too much stake in the preservation of peace and order to permit both thus to be overturned from their very foundations. They will find it indispensable to have some sort of security for their own lives and property; and when their own so-called Government shall have been proved utterly unable to give it to them, they will gladly aid the national authority in its efforts to secure them.

The Fine Arts.

The artists of New-York certainly deserve the thanks of their friends for the pleasant receptions which they are in the habit of giving during the Winter season. The studio in Tenth-street, Dodworth's Building and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, alternately open their doors for these most enjoyable reunions of the art and beauty-loving. In the two former, the numerous studios which they contain are graciously opened for those who search for the beautiful in little out-of-the-way nooks and shady green (baize) spots. Here one gets a glimpse of the mysteries of art-life. Here—skulls and rosebuds—bear-skins and baby hands—stag-horns and ladies' slippers—manikins and meerschaums—laurel wreaths and sledge-hammers—wax figures and bowie-knives—turbans and pickle-jars—steel armor and embroidered handkerchiefs—divans, easy chairs, ottomans and three-legged stools—plaster heads, arms, legs, heels, toes and noses—banjos and harps—locks of hair and boot-jacks—old clothes properly torn—stuffed birds, frying-pans, peacock's tails and gingerbread—all in wonderful contrariety and strange juxtaposition.

The Reception given last Thursday evening at Dodworth's Building was a success. We should suggest, however, receiving friends of ener, and fewer at a time. But we must not complain of numbers now, when the ladies are coming down so handsomely toward natural proportions. The ventilation was not what it should be—for to make people appreciative they should be happy, if possible, certainly comfortable. This should not be forgotten in our large assemblies of every sort.

The display of pictures was not very large, but contained many fine specimens of art—which cannot be doubted, when we give a list of the contributors: Cropsey, Whittridge, Gifford, Hubbard, Hayes, Gignoux, Dana, Church, Hazeltine, Durand, Loop, Wenzler, Le Clear, Johnson, Hennessy, Benson, Baker, Kenset, Lang, Coleman, Lazarus, Huntington, Gray, White, Brown, and others. We looked in vain for something from BIERSTADT; but shall expect soon to see some of the wonders in rocks, sunshine, and mountains, which he so carefully studies—some of the gems picked up in his late ramble among the natural wonders of the far West. A cast of BOOTH, as *Hamlet*, by LAUNT TOMPSON, was happily compared with the living subject present. The literati, bar and stage were well represented. The gentlemen looked fine, and the ladies, with their elegant toilettes, were very lovely. The music, too, added a charm to the occasion. In fact, courtesy, sociability, art and beauty were most felicitously distributed, and altogether, it was a most happy and brilliant affair.

Important to Drafted Men.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM BEING TAKEN, DISSOLVED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost-Marshal from taking drafted men was granted, Justices STRONG, READ and AGNEW delivering opinions in favor of the dissolution, and Chief Justice WOODWARD and Justice THOMPSON in opposition thereto.

Letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

A dispatch from Washington to Baltimore says:

"A letter received here this morning from ROBERT J. WALKER, dated at London, says that a great revolution is going on in England in reference to the financial strength of this Government. He also says that a heavy tide by emigration will set into this country in the Spring, and, with congenial legislation, it may be carried up to half a million of people a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no emigrants shall be liable to conscription during the war, so as to disarm suspicion abroad."

From Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Jan. 16—Midnight.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt* passed the Hook at 11 o'clock to-night, bound in. She will arrive up to port about 1 A. M., if not detained by the ice.

The steamship *Ariel* is now passing the Hook, and will also arrive up to port in about two or three hours, should the ice not prevent.

From Matamoros.

Capt. DAYLY, of the steamship *Moonlight*, arrived Saturday, from Matamoras, reports, Jan. 10, Wilmington bearing west, 125 miles, saw a propeller of about 500 tons, painted lead color, moking a heavy black smoke, and steering to northward and eastward, supposed to be a blockade-runner. Capt. DAYLY also reports about 75 vessels off the bar at Matamoras, but the weather being so bad, no cargo could be lightered off. As high as $10 per bale for Cotton was offered, to have it taken to the vessels, but was not accepted in consequence of the weather. The vessels were chafing each other to a considerable extent.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following day calendar was fixed for Monday, Jan. 18: Nos. 63, 64, 60, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72.

The Court adjourned to Monday, the 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondents H. S. S., Carl Benson, and J. H. P., write feelingly of a few of the innumerable instances of cruelty to horses and other animals, which prevail without restraint in this City. And they urge, as many before have urged, that the savages who perpetrate them should be punished, or at least scolded. Ever since my remembrance I have heard and read expressions of this kind; yet the evil has constantly increased with the traffic, and, although it is os possible to produce the desired reform, as it is to obey the Ten Commandments, I see no probability of an abatement of that money-getting policy, which deliberately wears out horses in three years, and leaves them to die and putrefy where they are disabled in the streets. Until these drones in power allow such practice, they who use horses as a matter of profit, will not desist from it in compliance with preaching.

There is but one way open to those who appeal to Christians and gentlemen, as these writers do, to some extent. That way is, to introduce a power cheaper than horses. That there is such a power, is probable from the fact that several of the first mechanical engineers in the world, have practically engaged in attempts to establish it, and if they failed, their failure was not from mechanical defects, but from want of that pecuniary encouragement which patent laws are intended to give, but which they have failed to give to this application of power. Richard Tredithicks, Henry Mondsloy, Joshua Field, and Richard Roberts, have been and still are, considered the best mechanical engineers in Europe, and each of them patented improvements in steam carriages for common roads; and there were others, who have since risen to eminence, who engaged in the same pursuit. John Scott Russell patented improvements and built steam carriages; and William Alcott Summers, now of the firm of Lamb & Summers, of Southampton, was a partner of Nathaniel Ogle, in building steam carriages, and George Horton, of Birmingham, the first advocate of counter-weighting locomotives, also built one. It is inferred that these talented engineers would have succeeded, had not the scheme been impracticable at that time—that is, had it not been incapable of working as cheaply as horses. This inference is incorrect; it was not because they could not work cheaper than horses, but because they could not work cheaper, or much cheaper, than Garvey, Hancock, and other inventors, who were deficient in practical engineering talent, but whose plans, nevertheless, were likely to be formidable in competition as soon as steam locomotion was established and practical builders were employed upon them. The evidence before Parliament showed that these plans could work more cheaply than horses, and at a higher speed, and that the only difficulties were the want of protection against the free competition that would arise as soon as the market was open, and the want of protection against prohibitory tolls and other oppressions. Under such discouragements none would advance the capital necessary to perfect the mechanical details, and contend against the opposition of the horse interests; and, for want of capital to unite them, the multitude of inventors strove against each other, as they now do and will continue to do until a company with efficient capital controls them. Each inventor or mechanician who has a new notion or impression, fancies that *he* has at last conceived the essential idea, and that *he* can make money in spite of the competition of all other variations of an invention that is ninety-five years old.

But to men who have use for steam carriages these considerations are of little moment. They are to make their money by using them, not by building them. Especially those who wish to promote the public good or to protect from cruelty the creatures over whom the Creator has given us dominion, need not require anything equivalent to a solid patent that will exclude all competition. All that they should require is that the invention should work as cheaply as horses to begin with, and that it should be safe and agreeable. All this will be guaranteed if they will give orders or a single order.

There is another class of sufferers whose comfort is sacrificed and whose lives are probably shortened by the cupidity of those who have obtained from politicians the virtual control of passenger transportation. If Christians and gentlemen will patronize a new power and help to establish it, they may impose upon it such conditions that the carriages it moves shall be ventilated, warmed, and not crowded, and that they shall conform to the standard of elegance which is given by the improved buildings recently erected.

A good vehicle to begin with would be a steam cab. Such a vehicle is needed, and could be introduced without much opposition. I can get one built on any reasonable stipulations, if it is certain that it will be paid for when the stipulations are fulfilled.

As the first argument of this preach: if a steam cab should prove more expensive than a horse cab, and should be merely a philosophical curiosity, of no practical use but to show how much per cent. cheaper machinery must be made before such vehicles can compete with horses, even then a few gentlemen may get their money's worth of amusement and information. With this much sure, and a more satisfactory result to be hoped for, I offer my services to those who desire the reforms in question. An efficient and manageable cab they may be sure of, or they need not pay for it. A practicallp useful one, and a pioneer of omnibuses, may be expected, on the evidence of the engineer I have named.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

The Pay of Soldiers and Officers.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your review, in yesterday's issue, of the resolutions presented by Mr. Brooks to the Democratic caucus, looking to the increase of the pay of officers and soldiers of the army, will be approved by the common sense of those to whom it relates.

There is no doubt that the pay of officers and soldiers should be increased approximately proportionate to the prices of living, and there is a feeling, very general in the army, that Congress will do it; although there will be a disappointment as general, if the class of men who adopted the resolutions referred to vote for it. Owing to the advance of the prices of almost everything, the pay now given is seriously felt to be inadequate. I am an officer in the army, and my experience is no doubt that of others.

In the field, owing to the fact that an officer lives almost exclusively on the Government ration, and wears clothing purchased of the quartermaster's department, he finds that he can save sufficient to keep his family comfortably, but can "lay up" nothing; and if he indulges in the luxuries furnished by sutlers, he can easily consume his pay in the field.

On "detached duty," taking with him his family, the most rigid and stinted economy has to be practiced; indeed, he finds at the present prices of living and comforts, the pay wholly inadequate.

I have served nearly thirty months in the field, and was not fully aware of the exorbitant prices to which everything has gone.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that Mr. Grimes' proposition to reduce the pay will not be passed, and that a reasonable advance will be made.

Officers felt, when their pay and mileage were reduced before, that wrong was done them—especially when the mileage of members of Congress was increased at the same session.

A serious reduction of the pay of officers, when they are placed on duty out of the field by their superior officers, will send many of the most faithful and efficient servants of the nation into private life.

A CAPTAIN.

Dickerson vs. Isherwood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those who understand the merits of the case, and the *facts* involved, the wordy combat between Messrs. Dickerson and Isherwood affords no small amount of amusement. Of course the public cannot separate the facts from the fiction, but to those who have watched the engineering career of these two amateur engineers, the case is quite different.

To obtain the best results from the fuel consumed in a steam engine, requires an amount of engineering ability not often to be met with—but engineers who have within the past four or five years constructed steam machinery, which is really inefficient for the purpose for which it was designed, or which, in fact, will scarcely go at all, are equally rare. In fact, paradoxical as it may appear, the only engineers we can call to mind who have succeeded in building this style of engine, are the gentlemen who are now engaged in a controversy over their respective systems—Messrs. Dickerson and Isherwood.

The first inaugurated his professional career by applying his "inevitable" *cut-off* to a Long Island Sound steamer, (*Empire State,*) a short time after which, this vessel blew up from an excess of "cut-off," scalding about a dozen people to death; next he tinkered with the *Adriatic* until her engine-room looked like the inside of a Jurgenson watch, and before she crossed the Atlantic, his traps had to be removed; next he endeavors to upset the Cornish pumping-engine, by building an engine for the Detroit Water Works, which performed about one-thir of the duty contracted for, and would not be received by the Commissioners; finally, as a finishing stroke, he designed the steam machinery of the United States steamers *Richmond* and *Pensacola*.

The latter commenced his professional career by ruining the machinery of the *Princeton*, designing the terrible engines of the United States steamship *Alleghany* and constructing a newfangled rudder for the United States steamer *Jacinto*, which would not steer her, (wherein he exhibited his want of knowledge of first principles,) but which we trust for the good of the country, after cramming our navy with his worthless machinery, has nearly terminated.

Isherwood does not believe that the efficiency of the steam can be augmented after having been generated in the boilers. Hence he fills his ships with boilers, but does not provide engine enough to properly consume the steam.

On the contrary, Dickerson believes the efficiency of the steam after being generated in the boilers can be increased to any extent, hence he runs into the other extreme.

The country, however, might be greatly benefited by Mr. Dickerson's efforts, were it not that he is so violent in his attacks; he makes a martyr at once out of poor Isherwood, who of course has the wit to turn this to his own advantage.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.

Mr. Douglass' Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to state some of the impressions made on my mind by listening last evening, for an hour and a half, to the speech made by Mr. Fred Douglass at Cooper Institute.

1. President Lincoln is a far more sagacious, judicious and wise friend of the colored race than Mr. Douglass.

2. Should Mr. Lincoln and the party that sustains him conduct the war on the plan and with the aims recommended by Mr. Douglass, he and his party would soon be driven from power, and Mr. Douglass and his race would be handed over to the tender mercies of the Slaveocracy and the Copperhead Democracy.

3. Mr. Douglass has a noble, humane heart, but his intellect is at fault and defective in some respects. I could easily prove this from his speech. He is incapable of weighing Mr. Lincoln and his policy in the balance.

4. Mr. Douglass would have the President violate his oath, and trample on the Constitution, by abolishing Slavery in the loyal Slave States, as well as in the rebellious Slave States, and by proclaiming the abolishment of Slavery as the grand aim of the Government in carrying on the war. Mr. Douglass fails to see that Mr. Lincoln has no right, save a military right, to abolish Slavery, even in the rebellious States.

5. Mr. Douglass does not understand that Slavery has been most effectually weakened, and its enemies most numerously multiplied by the judicious constitutional course pursued by Mr. Lincoln.

6. Mr. Douglass' desire to have this war carried on for the purpose of placing the slaves at the South on an immediate civil equality with the white citizens of the country, ought not and will not be gratified. A vast majority of the citizens of this land will oppose such a design. It will require many years to effect this safely.

7. The way in which Mr. Douglass censures and condemns Mr. Lincoln is calculated to weaken the hands of the friends of the colored race, and strengthen the hands of their enemies.

Yours, truly, R.

"Experientia Docet."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an old saying that "at forty a man is either a fool or a physician." It seems to me he need not be the latter to know, and must be the former not to know, that "overloading the stomach" with *anything*—solid or fluid—is bad for the system. I was speaking of the reasonable and legitimate use of sweet cider as a beverage; permit me to state why, in spite of your medical correspondent, I still think it a wholesome one, good for the liver and stomach, bad for no organ. More than twenty years I remarked that it was the best remedy for incipient sea-sickness. I have frequently observed that persons subject to billousness and costiveness were relieved by its mildly aperient and tonic action. From these facts I inferred that it was good for the liver and stomach. I have also noticed that persons whose kidneys are deranged by a variety of beverages, sherry, brandy, malt liquors, and even tea, found no such inconvenience from the use of cider. I therefore concluded that it was not bad for the kidneys. I, myself, suffer from a disease of the heart, and found, last Summer, that none of the unfavorable symptoms were increased by a free use of cider. Therefore I suppose that it is not bad for the heart.

Most certainly I have no wish to divert any one's attention from grape-growing and wine-raising. The more fermented liquors are drunk, the less distilled ones will be, to the great gain of health and morals. But as yet American wine cannot be produced so cheaply as European of the same quality, even with the difference of exchange and tariff; and in the meantime, there is a large class who desire some beverage for ordinary use, cheaper than wine, and more adapted to all constitutions and palates than beer.

CARL BENSON.

Cider vs. Wine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Carl Benson speaks for cider—O. K. Sammis, M. D., for wine. Being in the apple and cider business, I will say a word, taking exceptions to Mr. S., which is that apples and grapes are both good, and that the apple-tree cannot be pushed out of society by having the grape-vine turn up its nose at it. In fact, if we come to the question of these two among the fruits, the tree seems more favored in majesty. Mr. S. has probably paid more attention to the study of grape sugar, liver sugar, cane sugar, and the curing of liver complaints, than to the laws of health and how to keep people from getting this function disordered. The American people require more acids, and less whisky, brandy and meats. It has been noticed in the malarious districts of the West, that when cider or wine was used by the family they escaped the chills and fever—the fruit acid giving the system a force to neutralize this poison and throw it out. It is a question whether, out of one hundred persons who have used cider temperately nine months in the year, one could be found with what the doctors call liver complaint. Cider and wine should go hand in hand, to elevate the mental and physical systems of the American people. The Catawba wine of the West (some 500,000 gallons now produced annually) is one of the elevating forces for the people of that valley. On the seaboard States the apple grows to great perfection, and its cultivation should be encouraged by all reasonable means. The production of the peach in quantity is a national blessing. This fruit infuses through the "natural gates and alleys of the body" a tonic that mellows the mind of the whole community. Cider is an exceedingly rich drink, and is generally used by our people in too great quantity—temperance being the order of nature. We must leave off narcotics, and let cider and wine take their places. The $20,000,000 now sent annually abroad for tea and coffee should be used to set out apple orchards and vineyards. Plenty of fruits neutralize the evil effects of flesh eating, for which the American people are proverbial. In this way may the mental and physical systems of our people be elevated to the proper status.

FARMER.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15, 1864.

The Moralities of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of Saturday, the circumstantial description by an eyewitness of Gen. Wild's daring swoops upon a number of counties in North Carolina, with varied emotions. With all honor and gratulation to the splendid achievements of that little band of raw negro troops, were mingled not only the painful sympathies which war necessarily must excite, but more painful misgivings as to both the morality and the policy of some of the transactions. Quite possibly my ignorance of military law and necessity, and of the precise circumstances, may be sufficient to account for my unfavorable impressions. But presuming that many other minds may be similarly impressed, I beg you to explain the following points, if they can be explained, to the honor of our armies; or, if otherwise, to unite with me in asking that some Congressman of unquestioned patriotism—no copperhead—would move a thorough inquiry into the general conduct of raids, and particularly negro raids, into the enemy's country.

1. How does it accord with the laws of civilized war, with the principles of military discipline, with the true policy of our Government toward rebellious or semi-rebellious populations, and with the hope of making the negro an honest, docile and law-abiding citizen, to permit emancipating armies to plunder and destroy private property wherever found, belonging to rebels, and to execute an ideal retribution upon the homes of planters for the guilt of the Slave system?

2. Is a "guerrilla," when fighting, or bushwhacking, on the side of the Government, *de facto*, within both its military lines and actual civil jurisdiction, a military outlaw, to be hanged, if caught, and the houses of his aiders and abettors to be burned, for his irregular mode of warfare? And, if yes, have not our moral instincts been altogether at fault in execrating as foulest murder the slaughter of Union men in Kentucky and West Virginia, for defending their homes, on their own hook, against rebel invaders?

That no lurking tenderness for rebels or slaveholders, as such, but a pure concern for the honor and triumph of the glorious cause of our country, is the motive of these queries, my name, herewith inclosed, will assure you.

C.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

A Genuine Hardship.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

Has a man to starve while the Government owes him as much as would support him for a year? You may answer yes, if the Government had no money to pay him; but such is not the case. Now here are the circumstances in a nutshell: A highly-respectable elderly gentleman, who, by the inscrutable will of Providence, was reduced from wealth and affluence to "honest poverty," now lies sick on his bed, and nearly starving. His last employment was clerk or enrolling officer in a Provost-Marshal's office. He worked as such during the months of October, November and December, 1863, and a few days of the present month, when he was discharged; but the salary he expected he has not received yet. He does not know even when to expect it. The Marshal who employed him gave him all he could—a due-bill or check, showing that the Government owed him $100—but no one would cash it on any terms. A large firm, who cash monthly all kinds of claims against the Government, said that they would not cash it at 25 cents on the dollar.

If this man dies, his death will be on the head of some chief of a department of the circumlocution office; for in a plain case of this kind, where no rolls, or returns, or descriptive lists, or musters-in, or any other papers but the plain, square pay-roll, are required, nothing but circumlocution could consign the man to starve who gave his labor and time to the Government.

Yours, JUSTICE.

The False Charge Against Gen. French.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
BRANDY STATION, Jan. 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen, in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, an article in relation to the operations in the late advance to Mine Run, which is grossly unjust not only to you, but to the General commanding the Army of the Potomac. I do not recall the exact terms of the article in question, but it charged in substance that you were too much under the influence of liquor, during the battle of Locust Grove, to understand the position of affairs, and it purported to be based on a conversation had with Maj.-Gen. Meade, while I am fully confident that no such conversation could have occurred. I nevertheless feel bound to place in your possession my emphatic testimony as to the utter falsity of the charge. I had ample opportunities of observing you during that engagement. I had been directed to support your advance, and joined you in person at the commencement of the action, and was with you for some time after its close. During all this time I saw nothing in your manner, or management of affairs, to give ground for the suspicion that you were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. On the contrary, the dispositions made by you of your own troops, and of such of mine as were placed at your disposal, and your own personal bearing during the action, were such as to enable me to speak with absolute certainty on the subject of the accusation to which I have referred, and to pronounce it wantonly false in every particular.

I am, very truly,
JOHN SEDGWICK, Major-General.
Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Commanding Third C

The Late Mr. Thackeray.

A NOTICE BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

There appears in this week's *Albion* a feeling notice of the late W. M. Thackeray, by George Augustus Sala. Mr. Sala writes:

"It is customary, when a man ends so, to speak of the 'awful' suddenness of his death. Death, in its every aspect, is awful, if not terrible; yet, unlooked-for as was the taking away of Mr. Thackeray, his was a death that many might have hoped and prayed for. A sufferer for years, he must have been conscious that his life hung upon a very slender thread. He has been heard to allude, many times, half playfully, half seriously, to the agonizing spasmodic attacks he was doomed, periodically, to endure, and say that his whole system of mechanism seemed to stop and then go on again, but that some day it would stop, and *not* go on again. A man who suffers in this wise, as many of us do, usually sets his house in order, and becomes, in a manner, familiarized with Death, and resignedly expectant of his coming. To such a calm and submissive state of mind Mr. Thackeray has himself adverted, in his account of the death of Helen Pendennis. Arthur's mother knew that her disease was mortal. She did not parade it; she did not worry her friends with the detail of its symptoms; but she prepared herself for it, and when the summons came she was ready. At least Mr. Thackeray was spared long months of sickness, and the slow and wasting away of vital power—at least he died in the fullness of his fame, and in the mellow evening-shine of matured faculties. None saw him sink into paralysis or imbecility. None could sneer at the veteran who lagged superfluous on the stage. None but himself even could dare to hint that his powers were on the wane, and that he had accomplished his task and might gracefully retire. Yet this last he himself would hint at, upon occasion. 'I have said my say,' he told me in 1854. 'I have had my turn, and shall leave it now to the young men. There is James Hannay, and there are two or three more, but I don't know who else to come after me.' Yet these words were uttered before *The Newcomes* was written, and before his two years' editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. * * * I have spoken of the writer, I have spoken of the philosopher; let me add, in fear and trembling, a few words on the man. I say in fear and trembling, for conscious that this sheet may find its way to the other side of the Atlantic, I would rather a hundred times that I had never written one line on this theme, than that one friend of the departed should deem me desirous of turning my knowledge of him into materials for prurient gossip; should think me wishful of vaunting among foreigners my long acquaintance with Mr. Thackeray, the constant friendship, the untiring kindness he showed me. God knows I wish to claim no hail-fellow, well-met familiarity with him. It is the sorriest of tuft-hunting to brag of the easy terms one has been on with a dead man. I never clapped him on the back, and called him 'Thack,' as I have seen and heard, shudderingly, some do. I always entertained for him, from the first day I met and spoke with him, in 1851, to the last time I pressed his hand at the Reform Club in November, 1863, a feeling of admiration that was mingled with awe. He was so much bigger, wiser, older, better than I was. I always felt as a youngster in his presence, and indeed I could never forget that as a mere child I had gloated over the *Paris Sketchbook*, and *Catharine, a Story*, one of his earliest, his best, and least known works. He was to me a man whom you could address as 'Sir,' without derogating from your manhood or your status. I am emboldened to think that I got on with him, during the dozen years of our friendship, much better than those who used to boast of having been his companions over night, and grumbled at having been snubbed by him the next morning, simply because I made up my mind at the outset never to toady and never to take liberties with him. He never snubbed me, or gave me two fingers. He gave me his whole hand when I met him in the street, or at dinner, or at the club; if he wanted to chat and be jovial, he stopped and chatted, and was jovial; if he was in evil case, he nodded and I nodded, and we went our several ways. When he wanted me he sought me out, and I am glad to say he wanted me frequently. When I wanted a favor at his hands, I asked him frankly, and in twelve years got but one refusal. The kindnesses and courtesies he has done for me and them I love are untold. When a dear friend of mine was lying on his death bed, helpless and poor, the man who has been accused of 'cynicism,' of 'snobbishness,' followed me from my lodgings at Brompton, to my Chambers in Clements' Inn, and thence to a newspaper office in the city, with a check for the relief of one whom he had never seen, but whom he recognized as a brother author sick and in need. His charity did not stop at a check. He was an influential member of the Literary Fund, and he was mainly instrumental in obtaining, from that benevolent and much maligned corporation, a munificent grant toward the object he had at heart. God bless him for it, and not a line shall I ever write against the Literary Fund which I, with reason as I thought on my side, had been denouncing for years.

The instance I have ventured to notice could be capped, I am sure, by hundreds of others within the knowledge of those who really knew Mr. Thackeray. To have seen him only in social intercourse, to have met him at parties, to have listened to his jests, his songs, and his infinite whim and fancy, to have sat even at his hospitable board, was not really to know him. Under far different aspects, the real man came out. It was long ere you discovered that the so-called cynic and sybarite was the gentlest, kindest, and most lovable of creatures. My tongue is tied by discretion, by delicacy, by the hope of a speedy return to my own country. I should wish to mingle no vulgar tinsel leaf with the chaplet that will be cast on the tomb of our great novelist and essayist. I only trust that in England legion of tongues, more eloquent than mine, have already done justice to the private worth, the goodness, the benevolence and the modesty of my dear old friend and master; and, while I grieve that I have not been permitted to follow his remains to the graveyard, yet is there something consoling in the reflection, that in a strange country, but among an enlightened and intelligent people, who, to the full, admire and appreciate his genius, and who held him, to their great honor, personally in affection and esteem, it has been my lot, in the English tongue, and in an English journal, to bear my feeble but sincere testimony to the attainments and the virtues of William Makepeace Thackeray."

The North River Cable.

It has been stated that the American Telegraph Company have had all their cables across the North River destroyed. Such is not the case. They have seven cables, five of which were carried away. The other two have worked regularly. The wires connecting with the five disabled cables are yet operating from Jersey City, but it is expected a portion of the broken cables will be repaired to-day.

There will be no delay to business hereafter in consequence of the accident.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of B. T. BABBITT, in relation to the "Sanitary Fair," on the eighth page of this paper.

DIED.

BRUNDAGE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUNDAGE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 74 Suffolk-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Secor, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

ELLIOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HORACE STANLEY, youngest son of Theodore C. and Martha Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Orange, N. J.

HOPPOCK.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, GEORGE HOPPOCK, youngest son of George H. and Adelia O. Hoppock, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 140 West 39th-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

JEWESSON.—On Friday, Jan. 15, after a painful illness, THOMAS JEWESSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ The members of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders are requested to attend the funeral of the late THOS. JEWESSON, at his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh, on next Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

KILPATRICK.—At West Point, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JUDSON BEAUMONT KILPATRICK, only child of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, aged 1 year, 7 months and 9 days.

MICHAELS.—GEORGE WASHINGTON BERRIAN, son of William H. and Louisa J. Michaels, aged 12 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 49th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—At No. 232 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER T. MURRAY, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 15, SARAH G., daughter of Alpha and Hannah M. Phillips, aged 5 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to connect with the boat which leaves New-York at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL SUYDAM, son of Henry Suydam, Sr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SEAMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, LYDIA SEAMAN, in the 62d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Second day afternoon, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James C. Haviland, No. 72 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SAUL.—On Saturday, at 10 A. M., GEORGE SAUL, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, youngest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on the arrival of the remains, of which due notice will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—Jan. 15, 1864.
15, 48, 49, 66, 55, 38, 9, 16, 50, 70, 19, 8, 74.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—Jan. 16, 1864.
10, 18, 5, 57, 1, 75, 20, 58, 26, 64, 51, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 27—Jan. 16, 1864.
68, 36, 66, 46, 45, 27, 20, 10, 76, 34, 44, 64, 22.

CLASS 28—Jan. 16 1864.
63, 19, 32, 52, 39, 70, 58, 4, 22, 55, 43, 57.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's), on SABBATH EVENING, January 17th, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this city, and Rev. George J. Mingins, of the United States Christian Commission.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the forenoon—*A Religious Revival, its Nature and Importance*. In the evening—*The Contrast Between the Righteous and the Wicked in the Future State.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor every evening next week, except Saturday.

THE NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWING Class will meet in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of reviewing Elder Rufus Wendell's position on Acts, 24th chap., 14th and 15th verses—*No Resurrection of the Wicked.* The public are invited to attend.

R. C. McLANE, President.
THOS. J. COX, Secretary.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. B. Hagany, D. D., Pastor of the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach the third of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Repentance.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine-st. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. R. R. BOOTH, of New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 17, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. McGLASHAN, as usual.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Extra services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

A SERMON TO CHILDREN WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's-park, on Sabbath morning. Baptism at the close of the sermon. *Christ Weeping over Jerusalem*, the tenth sermon in the course upon "The Cities of the Bible," will be the subject for the evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner 13th-st., up stairs. Removed from No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally are invited. Collections taken up to aid the movement.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Doubting Castle and Giant Despair*, being the next in the series on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church will be held next SABBATH EVENING, 17th inst., in the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by RALPH WELLS and WM. E. DODGE. Singing by the children, under the direction of LUCIUS HART.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Subject of morning sermon—*The Fall of the Walls of Jericho.* Subject of evening discourse announced in the morning.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service will be held in the chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The fourteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*The King of Babylon.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

COME TO THE SUPPER OF GOD!—THE Church that is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, meets for worship in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*The Marriage Supper of the Lamb.* Seats free for all.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Communion Sabbath, by the Pastor, Rev. G. CAMPBELL, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, of West 25th-st. Church, at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the second sermon on the "Baptism of Fire," and at 7½ P. M., the second sermon of the second series on the United States in Prophecy. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, morning and evening. Evening discourse—"Sabbath Evenings with the Prophets," etc. Subject—*Biography of all the Prophets, from Enoch to St. John.* Services 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially that which relates to the coming and kingdom of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday-School Teachers will hold their monthly meeting in the Baptist Tabernacle, on 2d-av., near 10th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*The Library, and How to Use it.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE SIXTH SERMON in this series will be preached by the Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New Haven, in the Free Will Baptist Church in 28th-st., near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening. Subject: *The Visibility and Historic Continuity of Christ's Catholic Church.*

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening service, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH — CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Epiphany sermons, omitted last Sunday, owing to the illness of the Rector, will be delivered on SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Seats for all.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE CARROLL MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL, of the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (Carroll-st., near Hoyt,) will be dedicated with appropriate religious services on LORD'S DAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers accommodated with seats on main floor. Pews in galleries all free.

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Ark of God on a New Cart.* At 7½ P. M., the first of a course on *The Saviour and Practical Life—Our Lord a Hearer.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM A. HITCHCOCK, Chaplain in the United States Navy, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the F. W. Baptist Church in 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. BACON of New-Haven, will speak in the same place in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—NO. 720 BROADWAY. Divine service at 11, 3, and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. C. GOSS. Persons desirous of uniting on the basis of Christian character and effort are invited to worship with us. Seats free.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. STEPHEN H. BATTIN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., IS EX-pected to preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, Jan. 17, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, cor. Grand and Crosby sts. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. COREY, of Utica, will preach at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST FIF-tieth-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. WM. ROSS. Sabbath-School at 2 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (cor. Lexington-av. and 37th-st.) SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK on SUNDAY, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Evening subject chosen by the audience. Questions after the discourse. Seats 10 cents.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. No more desirable location can be found for a new Mission Church and School. Apply to No. 320 Lexington-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., the afternoon service will be resumed to-morrow. By urgent request, Rev. E. G. BROOKS will repeat his course of sermons on "Representative Characters in the Old Testament," delivered to crowded congregations four years ago, giving the first on SUNDAY AFTEROOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Eve, the Deceived*. Morning sermon at 10½—a sequel to last Sunday morning's sermon, on *Roman Catholicism*. Strangers always welcome.

NOTICE.—THE REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in Christ Church, 5th av., corner of 35th-st., for the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society for Seamen. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

PREACHING IN THE JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject: *The Witness of the Spirit*. In the evening at 7½ by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, will repeat his sermon on *The Spirituality of the Liturgy*, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. This is the original permanent mission at the Five Points, and is enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY, Jan. 17. A general prayer-meeting, led by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., will be held as above, throughout the day, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. The public are invited.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER one of the courses of lectures on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK OF

UNDER

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All-wool shirts or drawers..........$2 00
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ARMY SHIRTS AND FINE WHITE SHIRTS.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

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No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
man and woman inside and out, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

"SANITARY FAIR."

From this date, (Jan. 16, 1864,) until the close of the great Fairs to be held in New-York and Brooklyn, I will give to one of the above Fairs as follows, viz: One box (100 lbs.) of my best Soap for every ten boxes (of 100 lbs. each) sold to families. Price, 10½c. per lb., or $10 50 per box of 100 lbs.

Every one may thus do something in this great and glorious work of sustaining and comforting our sick and wounded soldiers. Send your orders to my office, No. 70 Washington-st., giving name and residence, and the Soap will be delivered to your residence in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City, free of express charges—you paying $10 50 on delivery of the soap. When you order, mention that you do so after reading this notice, and I will credit ten lbs. soap to one of the above Fairs—thus making 100 lbs. (or one box) for every ten boxes sold as above.

Orders received from Brooklyn and Long Island will be entered as donating one box in ten to the Brooklyn Fair. All others to the New-York Fair.

Persons ordering who do not live in either of the above named four cities will send me $10 50 by mail, and I will deliver the Soap, free of cartage, on board such steamboat or railroad as they may direct.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down..........$300
STATE BOUNTY..........$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers..........100—$477

Total..........$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

100,000 PERSONS WILL SEE THE GREAT MORAL ELEPHANT, SPLENDIDLY AND GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, SHOWING ALL HIS GRAND AND PECULIAR PECULIARITIES AND EVOLUTIONS UNDER THE GRAND MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, WITH OTHER INTERESTING AND LIVE SUBJECTS, AND MUCH VALUABLE AND SPICY READING MATTER, IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. NOW READY. PRICE 8 CENTS.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ALL THE PEOPLE SHOULD SEE THE CAR-CROWDING NUISANCE TO CRUSHEM DIRECT, WITH MANY OTHER EXCITING, TRUTHFUL AND LIFE-LIKE ILLUSTRATIONS, AND MUCH VALUABLE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER IN THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. NOW READY.

ENGLISH SOLES AND HAUNCH OF mutton for dinner on Monday, jugged hare on Tuesday. For sale English mutton, hares, filberts, Yarmouth bloaters, Finnon haddocks, Lochfine herrings, Glasgow beef hams, Scotch oatmeal, English soles, pickles, marmalade, potted meats, anchovies, bloater paste, &c. RICHARDSON, agent, 66 Maiden-lane, corner William.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 16, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Reg .104⅜	450 Erie R. Pr........103¾
5,000 U.S 6s.5-20s,Cou..101¾	1000 Reading R.........116
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Apr.S.106	500 do........b5.116
	800 do...........115⅝
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c...N. 97⅞	800 do.........c.115⅝
3,000 Brook.C.6s W. L.106½	25 Mich. Cen. R......136
4,000 do.............107	1000 do.............137
2,000 Ill. War Loan....100	50 do........s10.137
8,000 N. C. State 6s.... 50	100 do........s30.137
5,000 Mo. State 6s.... 68⅝	100 do........b10.137½
6,500 Cal.State 7s......123	100 do.............137⅝
13,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 36	200 do.............137¾
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s.......104⅛	100 do........b10.138
2,000 do.............104¼	1150 do.............138
2,000 Erie 3d M. Bs....111	100 do........b10.138⅛
6,000 E. 5th M. Bs......108¾	100 do.........b5.138
1,000 Hud. R 1st M....111	350 Chic. & N. W. R... 48
7,000 Hud. River B.'67.103	100 do............. 48¼
8,000 Har. R. 3d M....100	100 do............. 48⅛
1,000 Mich.So.2d M. B.102	200 do...........b15 48⅛
5,000 Al.& T. Ht.1st.M.101	1000 Chic. & Alt........ 89
600 A. & T. H.I.B... 80½	300 do...........b30 90¼
10,000 C.&N.W.1stM ... 93	200 M. S.& N.I. G'd.....140
20,000 C. &N.W.R.2dM. 75	100 do.............c.139
15,000 do............. 76	600 Ill. Cen. F. S......119⅝
2,000 Chic.&N.W. I. B. 94½	700 do.............119
1,000 Mil.& P.DuC.1M.102	300 M. S. & N.I.R 85⅛
1,000 P., F. W.& C.1st..106¾	100 do............. 85⅜
4,000 P., Ft.W.& C.3d. 87½	200 do'............ 85¾
5,000 Ch. & Alton 1st..100	700 do............. 86
100 National Bank.....105	500 do............. 86¼
20 Irving Bank........ 99	300 do...........b3 86⅜
110,000 Amer. Gold.....155½	50 do...........b10 87
300 Canton Co.......... 34	600 do...........b30 87½
250 do.............. 33⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.....125
50 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....175	3850 do.............126
100 Cumb. Coal Prf..b10 49½	200 do..........b10.126⅜
100 do..........s30 48¾	200 do.............126⅛
400 do.............. 48⅞	200 do.............126¼
600 do..........b10 49	100 do.............126⅜
400 do..........s10 49	100 do.............126¾
100 do..........s10 48⅞	500 do..........b10.127
100 Copake Iron Mines. 12	1500 do.............127
550 Quick. M. Co....... 57	400 do..........s10.127
300 do..........b10 57⅛	50 do..........b30.128
300 do..........b30 58	10000 Ill. C. Can. B. Sp.116
100 do..........b15 57⅛	3900 Cleve. & Pitts......111
100 do..........b10 57⅜	500 do..........s10.111
100 Am. Coal Co....... 92½	400 do..........s30.111
100 Wyom. V. Coal..... 87½	1500 do..........b10.111⅜
500 Mar. Min. Co....... 32	400 do..........b3.111⅛
100 do..........b10 32⅛	900 do..........b30 112⅛
50 PacificM.S.S.C.....221	200 do..........b30.112¼
50 do..............220½	400 do..........b30.112
20 do..............220	350 Gal. & Chi. R......114⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b3.134	100 do..........b10 114½
200 do..............134⅛	650 do..........b10 114
100 do..........b10 134⅜	250 do.............113¼
200 do..........b10.134½	550 do............c.113⅜
200 do..........b20.134⅝	25 do.............112⅜
800 do..............134	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.....139
2500 Erie R........opg.112	300 do.............138⅛
50 do..........b30.112¾	100 do............c.138⅛
200 do..........b10.111⅞	200 do............c 138
200 do..........opg.111½	450 Chi. & R. I. R...c.143
1800 do..........opg.111¾	900 do..........s30.143
650 do..........p&c.111¾	500 do..........b10.144
300 do............s3.111⅝	100 do..........s60.138
1000 do............c.111½	200 do..........s45.140
100 Hud. R. R......s30 137	100 Chi..B. & Q.R......130⅜
250 do..............136½	100 do.............129
450 do..............136¾	600 Mil.&Pr. DuC.R.....60
200 do............b5.137	1700 P., Ft. W. & C.... 87⅛
50 do..........b10.137	100 do..........s10 87
100 do..........s60.136½	1000 do............. 87¼
400 Harlem R.......... 91½	100 do..........b15 87⅜
100 do..........b30 92	100 do..........b10 87⅜
300 do.............. 92	100 do..........b10. 86⅞
200 do..........b10 93	200 do............c 87⅜
300 do..........b30 93	300 do..........s30. 87⅜
50 do..........s30 91	250 A. & T. H. R...... 60¾
100 do..........b10. 92¾	150 Chic. & Alton Prf...96

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Mo. State 6s.. ... 68¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.......137
5,000 do 68½	100 do.......... .137⅛
5,000 do. 68⅛	100 M. S. & N.I.R....... 86¾
25,000 American Gold..156⅜	300 do.......... 86⅞
500 Cum. Coal Pref..... 49	400 do.......... 87
100 do........b10 49¼	100 do..........b30. 87⅛
100 Quicks. M. Co..b20 58	200 Gal. & Chic. R 114
50 Pac. M. S. Co..b15.222	100 do..........b10 114¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R..b15.134⅛	150 do.......... 113¾
25 do.......... 133¾	500 Ill. Cen. R. S......128½
200 do.......... 134⅛	800 do.......... 128¾
350 do.......... 134	100 do..........b10 129
200 Erie R. ex-div.opg.108¼	500 do.......... 129
800 do..........b 0.108¼	200 do..........s30.129¼
100 do..........b10.108⅛	500 do..........b10 129¾
400 do.......... 108	800 do..........s10.128⅜
250 do.......... 107⅞	200 do..........b15.129⅜
100 do..........b10.108	300 Cleve. & P. R......111
100 do..........b15.108⅜	2200 do.......... 111¼
200 Erie Railway P.x.d.100½	300 do.......... 111⅛
100 Hud. R. R.......... 137	100 do..........b30.113
100 do.......... 137⅛	200 Chic. & R. I....... 144
800 Harlem R.......... 93	50 do..........s30 142
400 do.......... 93¾	50 do..........s10.144
500 do.......... 94	500 P., Ft. W. & Ch.b10 88½
1500 do.......... 94½	1000 do.......... 88
1000 do..........b10. 95¼	200 do..........b10 88
300 Reading R.......116⅜	500 do.......... 87¾
400 do.......... 116¾	200 do..........b15. 88¼
600 do.......... 116⅞	500 do..........b3. 88
1400 do..........b3.117	100 do..........b10. 88¼
400 do..........b10.117¼	100 M. & P. Du C....... 60½
100 Cleve & Tol. R......139	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold.b3 155¾	100 Harlem R.......b5. 92⅜
300 New-York Cen.......134	200 Ill. Cen. R.......127¼
100 do..........c 133⅞	200 do..........127
2200 Erie R..........c 111⅜	100 do..........126¾
900 do..........b3.111⅛	300 do..........126⅝
100 do..........111⅛	500 do..........b3 127
100 do..........111⅜	200 Clev.& Pitts ....c 110¾
100 Hudson R. R......137⅞	400 do..........c 110⅜
100 do..........137⅞	200 do..........110¾
100 do..........c 137⅛	200 do..........c 110⅝
200 Mich. Cen. R....b3.137¼	200 do..........b3 110⅞
350 do..........b3.137	200 do..........b5 111
150 do..........c 136⅜	400 do..........111
100 do..........b3.136¾	500 Gal.& Ch.R.ex-d....113
100 M. S. & N. I. R....c 86⅛	100 do..........c.112⅞
100 do..........b10. 86½	100 do..........112⅞
100 do.......... 86⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R...c.136
200 do..........c 86¼	300 P., Ft. W. & C.. s3 87
200 do..........b3 86⅜	100 do..........b10. 87⅝
100 do.......... 86½	200 Cumb. Coal.......c 48½
50 do..........b2. 86¾	100 Quicks. M. Co...b10 57¼
200 do.......... 86⅝	5000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S,c.116
100 do..........c. 86⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$110,000 Am. Gold..s3 157¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R......140
50,000 do..........157¾	1050 Ill. Cen. R.........129
300 N. Y. Cen. R..s3 134⅜	300 do..........s10 129
1300 do..........134½	200 do..........b3.129
600 do..........s4 134⅛	100 do..........b10 129¼
200 do..........b3.134⅜	500 Cle. & Pitts. R...s.112
1800 Erie R. ex-div....108⅛	100 do..........b3 112
1600 do..........b3.108⅜	1000 do..........112⅛
100 Erie Pref..........101⅛	400 do..........s10.112
100 do..........s4 101	200 do..........b3.112¼
100 do..........s4 101⅛	200 do..........b10.112¼
150 Hud. River R...b3.137¾	200 do..........b4.112⅞
200 do..........137¾	700 Gal.&C.R..ex-d....113¾
200 do..........b3 138	200 do..........b3.113⅜
600 Harlem R.......... 95	300 do..........b3.114
400 do..........b3. 95	200 Chi. & R. I.....b3.144⅛
1600 do.......... 95½	100 do..........b3.144¾
300 do..........s3. 95¼	100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 48½
1200 Reading R ex-d...117	100 do..........b10. 49
200 do..........117⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.. 61
100 do..........s3.117	400 P., Ft.W.& C. R.b3 88¼
100 Mich. Cen. R....s3.137¼	1100 do.......... 88
400 do..........137	400 do..........b3 88⅛
100 do..........b3.137	200 Ter. H. & Alt, R..... 61
300 M. S. & N. I. R.... 87⅛	100 Canton Co......b10 34⅜
150 do..........b3. 87⅛	300 Cumb. Coal........ 49
100 do..........b3 87⅜	200 Bucks Co. L. Co... 1⅜
600 do.......... 87⅛	

SATURDAY, Jan 16—P. M.

The Stock Market was much excited early in the day, with heavy sales at the early sessions of the Regular and Public Board. Prices of the Western railroad stocks—which, for the time being, were in most favor with speculative buyers—were quite buoyant. The shares of the New-York Central, Erie and Reading were, however, somewhat depressed. The speculative demand continued active throughout the day; and at the afternoon meetings of the Stock Boards, the market was generally very strong, with an upward tendency. At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made in comparison with Friday evening:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155¼	158⅜	Mich. Central	132¾	137
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern	85¾	87¼
N. Y. Central	134	134¼	Mich.Guar'nt'd	138⅜	139
Erie	111¼	*108⅜	Illinois Cen	122¾	129
Erie Preferred	104	*101	Pittsburgh	110⅝	112
Hudson	137	137¾	Fort Wayne	86½	88¼
Pacific Mail	220½	220½	Rock Island	144	144¼
Harlem	92	95½	Galena	112¼	113¾
Canton	34⅛	34⅛	Reading	116¼	117
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97⅞	Quicksilver	56	57¼
Toledo	139½	140	Cum'land Coal	49	48¾
Northwest	48⅛	48¾	Mariposa	33	32½

*Ex div.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Broadway	170
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	107⅜
Merchants'	106	Bank of the Repub	103
Merchants' Exch	107	Hanover	97⅜
America	126	Irving	99
Greenwich	165	People's	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	109
National	105	Continental	99
Leather Manuf	95	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	135	Imp. & Traders'	108
State of New-York	103	Park	125
Commerce	100	Manuf. and Traders	97
Mechanics' Bank As.	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅜	Ill. Central. '75	120
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115½	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. In Bonds	94½
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	75
Erie fifths, '88	108½	Mil.& P. du Ch. firsts	102
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	103½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	111
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103¾
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106¾
Har. seconds, 64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. C., '69 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Mich. S. seconds	102		

The Money market was less stringent to-day. Rates, however, were without any remarkable change, though there was less difficulty experienced in obtaining accommodation on good collaterals. Gold advanced materially, and closed with an upward tendency. Sterling Exchange left off at 173@173½. The Specie shipments of the day, were $1,171,020. The Subscriptions to the Popular Loan, to-day, were $1,909,636, including $763,550 direct, and $1,146,086 through the Agents.

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $7,335,592 15; including for Customs, $466,000; Payments, $7,436,045 43; Balance, $39,230,655 08.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company will pay on 15th inst. a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also, on 1st of March, a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent., free of tax.

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 15.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 62 Charles-st., 25 by about 95, $7,000.
House and lot No. 200 Bleecker-st., 25 by about 98, $7,100.
Plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and West 13th-sts., now occupied as a coal-yard, $22,000.

By Wm. Kennelly, Jan. 15, 1864.

2 lots south side of Rivington-st., 24 feet 1 inch south of Mangin-st., $2,800.
House and lot east side of 5th-av., 39 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st., $14,500.
No. 25 Mangin-st., $5,400.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 21.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry Cummings, indicted for larceny in stealing copper from the Navy-yard, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25, and stand committed till it was paid.

Important Trade Mark Decision—American vs. European Watches.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 14.

American Watch Company vs. Th. Block & Bros.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a corporation engaged in manufacturing the American watch, at Waltham, near Boston, Mass., against the defendants, watch manufacturers in Switzerland, having an agency in this City. The celebrity attained by the American watch by reason of its superiority over all foreign watches in lowness of price and perfectness of time-keeping, has created a public demand which even the large resources of the factory have been unable promptly to supply. Hence an illicit manufacture has sprung up during the past year in England and on the continent, and large quantities of spurious watches, very inferior to the American watch, have been made there and imported into this country, bearing the forged name of the American Watch Company, and also infringing their various trade marks. The general appearance of the watches which have pirated the plaintiff's trade mark, is well calculated to deceive the public and even dealers not familiar with the genuine article.

The plaintiff obtained a perpetual injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants and their agents from using any of the plaintiff's trade marks, and especially from selling or offering for sale any watch movement not manufactured by the plaintiff, under the designation of "Wm. Ellery," (one of the plaintiff's trade marks,) or any colorable imitation of the same, and from using the words "Wm. Ellery" as a trade mark in any way, and from selling or offering for sale any watch movements whereon is engraved, stamped, pressed or in any manner made apparent the words "Wm. Ellery" or any colorable imitation thereof. Abbett & Fuller, counsel for plaintiff. Nathan Solomon for defendants.

American Watch Company vs. Charles Glatz.—The same judgment was rendered in this case, the watches sold by the defendant having the words Wm. Elle(b)y, (instead of Ellery), and leaving off the word "Mass." after "Boston." Similar suits are pending in the same Court between the plaintiff and various importers and watch dealers in this City.—*Evening Post.*

Unsafe Cellar Doors—Party Cannot Recover for Injuries Resulting from Falling Through Them if he Knew Them to be Unsafe.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Brady.

John Wyman vs. Patrick McElroy.—This is an action brought to recover $3,000 damages for injuries received by reason of falling down a cellarway. The defendant is the owner of certain premises in East Nineteenth-street in this City, and plaintiff alleges that in front of said premises is an excavation in the street, used as an entrance to the cellar of said building; that the doors or flaps to this entrance were insecure, the hinges being broken, and the fastenings insufficient. In consequence of this plaintiff fell through these doors, injuring himself severely. The street was a public highway for all persons to pass and repass, and plaintiff was lawfully upon it. The defendant claims that he has leased the premises to one Mrs. Tully for the period of five years, and that in the lease he never covenanted to keep the premises in repair; that plaintiff slipped and fell on the cellar doors and broke the hinges by his weight, and that plaintiff knew that the door was in an unsafe condition. The complaint was dismissed on this latter ground.

Wheeler & Pennington for plaintiff; Flanigan & Cummings for defendant.

A Captain of a Ship may Sue in his own Name for Freight.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

James Kennedy and others vs. David Eilan and others.—This was an action brought by the master of a vessel, who, as claimed, was not the owner, to recover for freight.

Upon the trial the court dismissed the complaint, holding that as the master was not the owner of the vessel, he could not maintain the action in his own name.

The case was appealed, and the General Term of the Court, per Daly, F. J., have reversed the decision, holding that the master has such a special property in the vessel, having control of it, that he may properly bring the action in his own name; that he also has a special property in the freight and may hypothecate it. He has a lien upon it for any responsibility necessarily incurred in a foreign port, which, after notice, he may enforce against the consignee, even though the latter may have paid the freight to the owner.

Brown's Actions at Law, 162, was cited as follows: "A captain of a ship for freight may sue in his own name to enforce a contract entered into by himself as agent, as he has an interest in the contract."

James W. Gerard, for plaintiffs; A. M. Petshaw, for defendants.

Damages for a Slap on the Face.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Byron W. Greene vs. John S. Ward.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a clerk in a mercantile agency, against the defendant, who is a large commission merchant in this City, to recover $500 damages for an assault.

It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff went to the defendant's store to ascertain the standing of certain mercantile firms. The defendant told plaintiff that he did not believe that he had been sent for any such purpose. Plaintiff asked defendant if he doubted his veracity, and said that if he did doubt it he was a consummate liar. Defendant thereupon drew off and slapped plaintiff in the face.

Upon these facts, the jury found for the plaintiff, giving him $100 damages.

Chas. S. Spencer for the plaintiff; Wm. McDermott for defendant.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the week:

Ezekiel Archer, Wm. Douglas, Margaret Green, Owen Hogan, Benjamin Price, Benjamin Cooper, Julia A Bird, Anne Hall, Caroline Brown and Maria L. Cole.

The will of Ezekiel Archer contains the following charitable bequests:

To the Baptist Bible Union of New-York, $1,000.
To the New-York Baptist State Convention, $3,000.
To the Baptist Home Mission of the City of New-York, $1,400.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Harden vs. Walsh.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for full amount.

Murry vs. Austin.—Counsel have settled the form of the order.

In re habeas corpus for discharge of Richard Murphy.—The judgment on which the commitment issued having been set aside, there is no necessity for an adjudication.

Jones vs. De Grenla.—Report confirmed. Defendant is to defend on the merits upon the terms as slated in the opinion previously declared.

Brown vs. Marsh; Hallett vs. Bradley; Morford vs. Nesbitt.—Motions granted.

Durant vs. Delacroix; Jones vs. Kearney; Williams vs. Flynn; Devenoge vs. Robinson; Marsh vs. Brown In the Matter of the Petition of John C. Abbott to Vacate Assessment, &c.—Motions denied.

Brown vs. Van Benthuysen.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Davis vs. Graves.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Abbott vs. American Hard Rubber Company.—Leave given to set up in new answer the payment of the two bonds.

Lina Habel vs. Solomon Habel; William Palmer vs. Elizabeth Palmer; Wm. D. Porter vs. Elizabeth A. Porter.—Reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

Charity B. Doty vs. Willet R. Doty—Motion denied. There is no proof of marriage in this State or that plaintiff is defendant's wife.

Cornelia Davison vs. James Davison—Divorce to plaintiff denied. Divorce granted to defendant.

John W. Mitchell vs. Edward Linnen et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion for Receiver granted: Richard C. Beamerth appointed; $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

A Great Law Case—$1,500,000 Involved.

Our Canadian friends are having another season of the celebrated case of the Commercial Bank of Canada *vs.* The Great Western Railway. It was before the Canadian Court of Appeals at Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday last. It possesses no little interest, and we give a brief history thereof: The Bank claims of the Railroad Company the sum of $1,500,000, advanced to C. J. Brydges, Managing Director G. W. R., and Thos. Reynolds, Finance Director G. W. R., on account of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. It seems that after the Great Western Company undertook the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee road, the large sum of money claimed in the suit was advanced by the Commercial Bank to Messrs. Brydges and Reynolds, both being officers of each Company. The Bank allege that the money was advanced to the Great Western, and on the failure of the Detroit and Milwaukee, demanded the return of their loan from that Company. The latter, however, asserted that the advances were made to the Detroit and Milwaukee, and not to the Great Western Company, and denied all the responsibility. The Bank commenced a suit, fixing the sum claimed at $1,500,000, and the case was first tried at the Kingston (C. W.) Assizes, in May, 1862, and resulted in a verdict for the Bank. In August, 1862, the Great Western obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench a rule *nisi*, calling upon the plaintiffs to show why a non-suit should not be entered, on account of the misdirection of the Judge, and the reception of improper evidence. The case was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench and in December a decision was given again in favor of the Bank. The Great Western took an appeal, which came before the Court of Appeals at Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday as stated. On the bench were President M'Lean, of the Court of Appeals; Chief Justice Draper, of the Queen's Bench; Chief Justice Richards, of the Common Pleas; Chancellor Vankoughnet, Vice-Chancellor Eston, and Hon. Justices Wilson and Morrison, being the chief judicial dignitaries of the province. The case was argued for two days, and the Court reserved its judgment. It is probable that the final decision will not be given until the March term of the Court.—*Rochester Democrat, Jan. 8.*

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Important Letter From Secretary Chase to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 11, 1864.

SIR: On receiving from you copies of Senate joint resolution 9, and House joint resolution 16, relating to bounties, with your letter inquiring "whether there are any considerations arising from the condition of the Treasury which will make the passage of either resolution dangerous or particularly inexpedient at the present time, and also requesting such suggestions with regard to any modification of either resolution, or to the whole subject-matter, as may occur to me," I addressed a note to the Secretary of War, asking for such information as to the amounts which will probably be required for the payment of the bounties proposed, the periods at which the money will be wanted, and the proportion of the whole amount likely to be derived from commutation for drafted men, as would enable me to make a proper reply to your letter.

The Secretary of War, in answer to my note, says: "It is understood that 50,000 veteran volunteers have been, or may be enlisted from the armies in the field. Twenty-one millions of dollars would be required for the whole bounty; to that number $10,500,000 would be required for the installments falling due the first year.

There are two other classes of volunteers besides what are called veterans:

1. Those who volunteer to fill up old regiments.
2. Recruits for new organizations.

To those who go into old regiments, $300 bounty is allowed by General Circular No. 98, but to new recruits only the sum of $100, payable under the act of July, 1861.

The department has labored to confine the volunteering to veterans and to filling up the old regiments. A few new organizations were authorized before the present system was adopted.

The number that will volunteer for old regiments or new organizations cannot at present with any certainty be estimated. But in most of the States vigorous efforts are being made by executive and municipal authorities to fill up the whole quota."

From this statement it appears that twenty-one millions will probably be wanted for bounties to veterans. The sum likely to be required for recruits to fill up old regiments is not stated; but if the number be assumed as equal to the number of veterans expected to reënlist, the amount required for their bounties will be $15,750,000. If one hundred thousand men are thus obtained, and the remainder of the 300,000 men called for to be filled up by volunteers for new organizations, the further sum of twenty millions will be needed.

The addition therefore of 300,000 volunteers to the army as veterans, recruits for old regiments, and recruits for new organizations, will require appropriations for bounties to the amount of $56,750,000.

But if I understood the Secretary of War correctly, the sum of twenty-one millions includes five millions for the bounty of $100 to each man allowed by law to all recruits, excepting colored, alike, whether volunteers or drafted men. So, too, the estimate for $15,750,000 for recruits to old regiments includes five millions of usual bounties; while the sum of $20,000,000 for 200,000 recruits for new organizations is wholly made up of like bounties.

If, therefore, the estimate of 50,000 veteran recruits and 50,000 recruits for old regiments be correct, the whole amount required for the proposed additional bounties beyond the amount required under the existing laws, in order to the raising of the same number of men, is $26,750,006, of which sum about fifteen million dollars will be required during the present year.

Taking these figures to be correct, I reply to your inquiries that I do not think that "there are any considerations arising from the condition of the Treasury which will make the passage of either resolution dangerous or particularly inexpedient."

I must not omit, however, to observe that *any* additions to the appropriations demanded by existing estimates, enhances the difficulty of obtaining the vast sums required to satisfy them.

The first duty of the republic to its soldiers and sailors is *prompt* payments and *sure* supplies. Payments cannot be prompt, nor supplies sure, if appropriations exceed the probability of certain provisions.

The estimates heretofore submitted require from loans for the last seven months of the fiscal year 1864, $352,226,539, or $50,318,079 a month. If vigor and decision and earnestness in the work of suppressing the rebellion shall be attended with marked progress toward its consummation, these large sums and the additional sums required for bounties can probably be obtained at reasonable rates.

But the whole of these additional sums, as well as every other amount added to expenditure beyond estimates, *should* be raised by taxation. No uncertainty can be safely allowed to attend the question of prompt payment. Delay of payment and doubts as to its certainty chill the ardor fo the best soldiers; create dissatisfaction in the minds of dealers with the Government; enhance prices of supplies and invite deterioration of their quality.

I trust, therefore, that the Committee on Finance will accompany any report that may be made of the resolutions referred to it with some resolution pledging the faith of Congress to raise by taxation beyond the $161,568,500 35 heretofore estimated as the proportion of this year's disbursements to be provided for in this mode, every dollar which may be appropriated beyond the estimates submitted at the commencement of the session.

All considerations of prudence and economy require this legislation. It will be impossible to raise large sums in the market unless large sums are also raised by taxation. In the report submitted to Congress at the commencement of the session I ventured to say: "It is hardly too much—perhaps hardly enough—to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditures or reduction of debt is worth two in the increased value of national securities and increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans." Reflection and observation since have satisfied me that under our present circumstances the remark is an understatement of the truth.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE WAR.

His Views of the Situation.

A New-York letter-writer describes an interview with Gen. Scott as follows:

"He did not regard the future prospect as very bright. Indeed, he said he did not see one bright thing in our national horizon. One thing he thought very remarkable—no war of any magnitude had ever been prosecuted anywhere before this one without throwing to the surface men of marked military genius and marked public virtue. But this war had been fruitful of no such results so far. Those who had inspired a momentary confidence had disappointed the public expectation. We have had some splendid fighting, but with no marked results. Our Generals seem to have no ability to reap the fruits of well-fought battles. To fight the enemy, to gain a decisive victory, and then let him escape with his men, guns and baggage, is simply to make the war endless. He considered the President's amnesty proclamation as impracticable, in consequence of the large number of persons exempted from hope of pardon. These would be made desperate and fight to the last. If the large number exempted from pardon were in the hands of the President to-day, and under lock and key, so that he could march them out to death, he could not execute that large number. Humanity and civilization would revolt at it. In the judgment of Gen. Scott, it would be better to offer pardon to the great mass of the rebels and reserve severe punishment for the leaders only. More than a year ago Gen. Scott supposed that Corinth and Richmond would both be taken, and taken at once. He not only expected it, but had never seen any explanation or reason why it was not done. Confident of that result, he sent to the President a plan for the settlement of the difficulty North and South. A basis for the reconstruction of the Union was sent in. It was made the subject of one or two Cabinet meetings, and Gen. Scott is confident that when this war is over his plan will form substantially the basis of the final settlement.

Of Gen. McClellan's military career Gen. Scott declines to speak—first, because he recommended him for the position of Commander-in-chief, and because a court-martial is to be called, and as he may be one of the judges, he does not wish to prejudge the case. I could not understand whether Gen. McClellan desired the court-martial, or whether it was to be ordered by the Government. He was clearly disappointed that Richmond was not taken, but whether it was the fault of Gen. McClellan, Gen. McDowell, or the interference of the Government, Gen. Scott declined to give an opinion. Of Gens. Burnside, Hooker, and other commanders of that stamp, he regarded them as loyal men, brave men, good division commanders, but wholly incompetent to plan or execute a military campaign. Of Gen. Grant he expressed himself as surprised and delighted. He said he knew Gen. Grant in the war with Mexico, where he was a Lieutenant, and had no opportunity to distinguish himself. So far, Gen. Grant had proved himself the hero of the war—fighting great battles with consummate skill and securing the results. And, so far, he seemed to be the only General that knew how to do it. While he does not think this war will be a seven years' war, yet neither this year nor the next, in his opinion, will see the end. Much hard fighting is to be done before the rebellion will cease. Great and grave questions of anxiety and trouble will arise and run on, and vex the nation beyond the lifetime of this generation. But the Union will be preserved, the national life perpetuated, and the United States will come out of this terrible baptism of blood with renewed life and strength to bless the coming generations."

MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN ON THE WAR.

His Views on the Negro Question.

When Gen. Sherman was in command of the army at Black River, Mississippi, a number of wealthy planters held a meeting, at which they drew up a petition, setting forth a number of grievances, and praying for relief. They stated that their property had been destroyed or carried away by the soldiers, their negroes enticed into the army, and themselves and their families left destitute of provisions. The following is a copy of the General's reply to the petition:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP ON BIG BLACK, Sept. 7, 1863.

H. W. Hill, Esq., Chairman of Meeting of Citizens of Warren County, Miss.:

SIR: The communication addressed to Gen. Grant, myself and other officers, in the nature of a petition, is received. I think it proper and right that the property-holding classes of Warren County, and, indeed, of the whole State of Mississippi, should meet in their capacity as citizens to talk over matters, so that they may take any steps they deem to their interest; and if such meetings be open, and with the knowledge of the nearest military commander, I will protect them while so engaged. Your preamble, however, starts out with a mistake. I do not think any nation ever undertook to feed, supply and provide for the future of the inhabitants of an insurgent district. We have done so here and in other instances of this war, but my reading has discovered no parallel cases. If you know of any, I will thank you for a copy of the history which records them. I know it is the purpose of the controling Generals of this war to conduct it on the most humane principles of either ancient or modern times; and, according to them, I contend that after the firing on our steamboats navigating our own rivers; after the long and desperate resistance to our armies at Vicksburgh, on the Yazoo and in Mississippi generally, we are justified in treating all the inhabitants as combatants, and would be perfectly justified in transporting you all beyond the seas, if the United States deemed it to her interest. But our purpose is not to change the population of this country, but to compel all the inhabitants to acknowledge and submit to the common laws of the land. When all or a part of the inhabitants acknowledge the just rights of the United States, the war as to them ceases.

But I will reply to your questions in the order you put them:

1. The duty of the Government to protect, and of the inhabitants to assist, is reciprocal. The people of Warren County have not assisted the United States much as yet, and are, therefore, not entitled to much protection. What future protection they receive will depend much on their own conduct.

2. The negroes, former slaves by inheritance or purchase, that now fill the country, have been turned loose upon the world by their former owners, who, by rebelling against the only earthly power that insured them the rightful possession of such property, have practically freed them. They are a poor, ignorant class of human beings, that appeal to all for a full measure of forbearance. The task of providing for them at present devolves upon the United States, because *ex necessitate* the United States succeeds, by act of war, to the former lost title of the master. This task is a most difficult one, and needs time for development and execution. The white inhabitants of the country must needs be patient, and allow time for the work. In due season the negroes at Roach's and Blake's will be hired, employed by the Government, or removed to camps where they can be conveniently fed; but, in the mean time, no one must molest them, or interfere with the agents of the United States intrusted with this difficult and delicate task. If any of them are armed, it is for self-defence; and if they mistake their just relation to the Government or the people, we will soon impress on them the truth.

3. Your third inquiry is embraced in the above. I don't know that any fixed and determined plan is matured, but some just and proper provision will be made for the negro population of this State.

4. Congress alone can appropriate public money. We cannot hire servants for the people who have lost their slaves, nor can we detail negroes for such purposes. You must do as we do—hire your own servants and pay them. If they don't earn their hire, discharge them and employ others. Many have already done this, and are satisfied with the results.

I advise all citizens to stay at home, gradually put their houses and contiguous grounds in order, and cast about for some employment, or make preparations, on a moderate scale, to resume their former business and employment.

I cannot advise any one to think of planting on a large scale, for it is manifest no one can see far enough in the future to say who shall reap what you sow. You must make a Government before you can have property. There is no such thing as property without government. Of course, we think that our Government, (which is still yours,) is the best and easiest put into full operation here. You are still citizens of the United States, and of the State of Mississippi. You have only to begin and form one precinct, then another. Soon your county would have such organization that the military authorities would respect it. The example of one county would infect another, and that another, in a compound ratio, and it would not be long until the whole State would have such strength, by association, that, with the assistance of the United States, you could defy any insurgent force.

The moment the State can hold a fair, open election, and send Senators and members to Congress, I doubt not they will be received, and then Mississippi will again be as much a part of our Government as Indiana and Kentucky now are, equal to them in all respects, and could soon have courts, laws and all the machinery of Government. Until that time, it is idle to talk about little annoyances, such as you refer to at Deer Creek and Roach's. As long as war lasts, these troubles will exist, and, in truth, the longer the war is protracted, the more bitter will be the feeling, and the poor people will have to bear it, for they cannot help themselves.

Gen. Grant can give you, now, no permanent assurance or guarantees, nor can I, nor can anybody. Of necessity in war the commander on the spot is the judge, and may take your house, your fields, your everything, and turn you all out helpless to starve. It may be wrong, but that don't alter the case. In war you cannot help yourselves, and the only possible remedy is to stop war. I know this is no easy task, but it is well for you to look the fact squarely in the face and let your thoughts and acts tend to the great solution.

Those men who led the people into war promised all manner of good things to you, and where are their promises? A child may fire a city, but it takes a host of strong men to extinguish it. So a demagogue may fire the minds of a whole people, but it will take a host like yourselves to subdue the flames of anger thus begotten. The task is a mammoth one, but still you will, in after life, be held recreant if you do not lend your humble assistance. I know that hundreds and thousands of good Southern men now admit their error in appealing to war, and are engaged in a worthy effort to stop it before all is lost. Look around you and see the wreck. Let your minds contemplate the whole South in like chaos and disorder, and what a picture. Those who die by the bullet are lucky, compared with those poor fathers and wives and children who see their all taken, and themselves left to perish or linger out their few years in poverty.

Our duty is not to build up. It is, rather, to destroy both the rebel army and whatever of wealth and property it has founded its boasted strength upon. Therefore, don't look to any army to help you. Study your real duties to yourselves and families, and if you remain inert, or passively friendly to the Power that threatens our national existence, you must reap the full consequences. But if, like true men, you come out and boldly assert that the Government of the United States is the only Power on earth which can insure to the inhabitants of America that protection to life, property and fame which can make life tolerable, you will then have some reason to ask of us protection and assistance, and *not otherwise*.

Gen. Grant is absent. I doubt if he will have time to notice your petition, as he deals with a larger sphere, and I have only reduced these points to writing that your people may have something to think about and divert your minds from the questions of cotton, negroes and petty depredations in which the enemies of all order and all government have buried up the real issues of the war.

WM. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Late Affair near Greenville—Order of Maj.-Gen. Peck.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—Col. McChesney, Commanding Pamlico Sub-District, while reconnoitering on the night of the 30th ult., within six miles of Greenville, with about 140 men of the Twelfth New-York cavalry, First North Carolina Volunteers and Twenty-third New-York artillery, was attacked by a superior force under Maj. Moore, who attempted to cut off his return to Washington. After a hand-to-hand conflict the enemy retired leaving one Lieutenant and five men dead, with one piece of Starrs fine battery, caisson and horses. Darkness prevented further knowledge of the injury sustained by the rebels.

Our loss was one killed, six slightly wounded, one missing and three horses disabled.

With regret the General announces the death of Lieut. Wm. K. Adams, of Company L, First North Carolina Volunteers, a gallant and dashing officer, who fell while making a charge at the head of his command.

The Commanding General thanks Col. McChesney, the officers, men and guides, for this bold and successful affair.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Peck.
E. T. PARKINSON, Ass't. Adj't-Gen.

Gen. Grant in Battle.

Col. Ely S. Parker, Indian Sachem and Chief of the Tonawanda tribe and Seneca Nation of Indians, who is now a member of Gen. Grant's staff, writes as follows from Chattanooga:

"I need not describe to you the recent battle of Chattanooga. The papers have given every possible detail concerning it. I may only say that I saw it all, and was in the five days' fight. Of Gen. Grant's staff only one was wounded, a Lieut. Towner, Assistant Chief of Artillery, whose parents formerly lived at Batavia, N. Y., but now of Chicago. It has been a matter of universal wonder in this army that Gen. Grant himself was not killed, and that no more accidents occurred to his staff, for the General was always in the front, (his staff with him, of course,) and perfectly heedless of the storm of hissing bullets and screaming shell flying around him. His apparent want of sensibility does not arise from heedlessness, heartlessness or vain military affectation, but from a sense of the responsibility resting upon him when in battle. When at Ringgold, we rode for half a mile in the face of the enemy, under an incessant fire of cannon and musketry—nor did we ride fast, but upon an ordinary trot, and not once do I believe did it enter the General's mind that he was in danger. I was by his side and watched him closely. In riding that distance we were going to the front, and I could see that he was studying the positions of the two armies, and, of course, planning how to defeat the enemy, who was here making a most desperate stand, and was slaughtering our men fearfully. After defeating and driving the enemy here, we returned to Chattanooga. Another feature in Gen. Grant's personal movements is, that he requires no escort beyond his staff, so regardless of danger is he. Roads are almost useless to him, for he takes short cuts through fields and woods, and will swim his horse through almost any stream that obstructs his way. Nor does it make any difference to him whether he has daylight for his movements, for he will ride from breakfast until 2 o'clock in the morning, and that too without eating. The next day he will repeat the dose, until he finishes his work. Now such things come hard upon the staff, but they have learned how to bear it."

Justice to Gen. Sherman.

A LETTER FROM GEN. MEIGS.

HEADQUARTERS QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
IN CAMP, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen this evening, in the New-York *Tribune* of the 20th ult., an unofficial letter to the Secretary of War, in which I attempted to give a description of the battle of Chattanooga.

The telegraph or the types have maltreated it. The mistakes, however, are of little consequence, except in the substitution of Gen. Thomas' name for yours, in the reference to the passage of the Tennessee and the seizure and fortification of the position on Mission Ridge, on the extreme right of the rebel army. I wrote your name, and it was so sent to the telegraph office, as I am assured by my clerk and by Capt. Farnsworth, who, while I rode to Ringgold, copied my rough scrawl for the telegraph office. I inclose a correct copy of the dispatch as sent.

I regret the error by which the letter as printed fails to do justice to you throughout, though the thoughtful reader and the soldier would detect the error, as the position and the assault are, in another part of the printed letter, correctly ascribed to you and your troops.

I am, General, very truly your friend and servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

To Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Department of Tennessee.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas and the Loyal League.

Adjt.-Gen Thomas has acknowledged, as follows, the presentation of a silver medal by the Philadelphia Loyal League:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

George H. Boker, Esq., Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia:

SIR: I have received your communication of Dec. 31, presenting me with a medal of the Association, and tendering the freedom of the League House, with all its privileges of membership.

I receive this testimonial with heartfelt gratitude, and, next to the commission conferred upon me by the General Government, regard it as the very highest honor I have ever received, coming from so large a number of gentlemen of the highest intelligence, worth, and patriotism, of the great city of Philadelphia. My services to our beloved country have ever been given freely, and to the best of my ability, and, be assured, I shall continue to walk the straight path of duty as long as a gracious Providence continues to me the ability to do so.

Be pleased to present my thanks to the gentlemen of the League, and believe me, with high consideration,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Guerillas in Kentucky.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BRAMLETTE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders can, in a large degree, be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to military commandants the information in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to military officers of the United States, or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we would soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various military commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Ladies' National Army Relief Association.

Among the many institutions with humanitarian intentions toward the suffering soldiers, we believe none is more worthy of hearty and liberal aid than the one above named, of which Mrs. Sarah T. Edson, of Washington, D. C., is President. From the circular of the Association we extract the following paragraphs showing its object. It commends itself to every one desiring to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded:

"The objects of this association are: 1st. To supply this most important agency by an organized corp of good and capable women to coöperate with surgeons and stewards in the house-keeping arrangements of hospitals, and in the care of the sick and wounded of our army. 2d. To pay the expenses of such as are employed outside of the service now recognized by Government, and furnish a 'Home' or resting-place for them when disabled or off active duty, and give them such support and protection as may be necessary to render them efficient, and also to relieve commanding officers and the medical department of the embarrassments caused by this disorganized but well-intended attempt to supply this very great need.

Soldiers' Aid Societies, and donors everywhere, by giving us a portion of your contributions you will secure to the suffering soldiers their greatest blessing and relief—a competent nurse when and where they are in the greatest need. We interfere with no authority or other instrumentality, but aid them by multiplying many times in value all their benefits, by care, economical preparations and proper application of them.

Soldiers' Aid Societies are requested to have one or more capable and trustworthy women ready to go to the field if called for.

Remittances must be sent to Mrs. E. Staats, No. 338 Twenty-first-street, Washington, D. C. All other communications to Mrs. S. P. Edson, Lock Box No. 9, Washington, D. C."

Enlistments in Canada.

LORD LYONS REFUSES RELIEF.

From the London (C. W.) Prototype.

Not long since, a young man, a minor, son of Henry Sturgeon, of this city, left his father's home and enlisted in the Federal army, contrary to his parent's wishes. The father, anxious to have his son back again, secured the services of Ald. O'Brien, who interested himself in the case so far as to address a letter to Lord Lyons on the subject. The following is Lord Lyons' reply:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1863.

SIR: I am sorry to say that there are numerous cases in which minors, whose parents are British subjects, living in Her Majesty's dominions, have enlisted without their parents' consent, in the army of the United States, and that the Government of the United States steadily refuses to discharge them. Such being the case, I am obliged, to my regret, to say that it is out of my power to obtain the discharge of George William Sturgeon, whose case forms the subject of your letter of the 23d inst.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LYONS.
To Thomas O'Brien, Esq., London, C. W.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.—D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., relinquishing the lace and fancy business, will offer the balance of his stock, consisting of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
SPENCERS,
SLEEVES, CAPES,
INFANTS' ROBES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at an immense reduction in prices. The entire stock of the above goods must be sold by the 1st of February, as on and after that date the store will be occupied by Messrs. Kirby & Co., Booksellers and Newsmen.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. 50 CENTS—Real Paris kid, ladies' and misses' fancy colors; also 2,000 dozen real Alexander's, closing at 75 cents, usual price $1 70. N. B.—The largest and cheapest stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments in the City. A full assortment of best quality thread and needle and fancy goods. Zephyr worsted 18 cents, all colors; regular price 25 to 38 cents. At ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE A three story and attic house and lot in Waverley place, near 6th-av., that cost $13,000, for desirable lots near Central Park, say from 50th to 115th sts., call on P. G. WEAVER, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. A very desirable location for a New Mission Church and school. Apply at No. 320 Lexington-av.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110. House 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 27 East Broadway, near Chatham-square, at a bargain Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-avenue, above 39th-st., at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, No. 274 BOWery, together with a portion of the present stock of dry goods, store fixtures, &c. Possession on the 1st of March. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story building, about 25 by 60 feet, to be used for quartering troops—a location south of Canal-st. preferred.
STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTH house in this City desires a special partner with the above amount, to increase the present business; the party at present engaged in it will advance $15,000; a liberal arrangement will be made, and the best references given as to character and business qualifications. Address STEELE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 in cash, to invest immediately in an established cash wholesale business of the highest respectability. Sales the past year $100,000; with additional capital can sell $200,000. Profits large. Sales strictly cash. Principals only address G. W. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

CAST IRON PIPES.—A QUANTITY OF NEW first-class iron, water and gas pipes, 24, 20 and 8 inch diameter, and of 12 feet length; also, branches of all sizes, will be sold at considerable reduction from the manufacturers' prices. Apply to O. ZOLLIKOFFER, 42d-st., corner of Broadway.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 43 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 663 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GURANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESSUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESSUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of

BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO COpartnership Mr. J. PENNIMAN SMITH, and the Provision Brokerage and Commission business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LE GRAS & CO., at No. 18 Broad-st. H. E. E. LE GRAS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MILITARY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—(Monitors,) at present stationed before Charleston, S. C., are now recruiting at No. 20 Bleecker-st. All the Government and State bounties will be secured to recruits.

Capt. JOHN L. LITTLE.
Lieut. JOHN OSBORN.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by

COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4) free of Government tax, payable on the 18th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS

AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.

4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 36x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

$200! $150! $100! $50!
PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1854.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

B. T. BABBITTS SOAP

right golden day that ever gave
he world a man who cares to save
etimes the toil of womankind.
man with an ingenious mind
estows a real gift to us;
ecause experience proves it thus.
n every way its claims to aid,
here's none but true assertions made.
hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
ince using this we are not sold;
aving our time and patience too—
ur friends will find this statement true.
single trial and you can
erceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 168 Tremont-st., Boston.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

the best Drama put upon the American stage for years. It is full of interest,

RICH IN AMUSEMENT,
HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE AND MORAL.

It illustrates the
FOLLY OF TAMPERING WITH VICE;
THE EVILS OF BAD COMPANY;
the terrible consequences of Rum Drinking, and other kindred habits, beside exhibiting
THE IMPORTANCE OF CHARITY;
THE DEEP AND ABIDING LOVE OF WOMAN,
and the final
TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND INTEGRITY,

lessons which are enforced by living examples, and irresistibly impressed upon the memory.

It is produced here in the highest perfection of Dramatic Art.

The *Evening Post* says of it:—"Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City;" that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum."

Notwithstanding the immense popularity of this piece,
IT WILL BE REMOVED
after this week, to give place to
OTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTIES,
which have been long in course of preparation. During this week it will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Just engaged, at great expense,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
just arrived from Europe, where he has created the wildest excitement by his performance on
THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE,
one of wood and two of tin, making the most beautiful as well as novel music. He will appear at each performance.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
eight feet Four inches high.
Weighs 463 Pounds.
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet
eight feet one inch high!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and
full eight feet high.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.
In contrast with them are
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
A MERE MOLEHILL OF HUMANITY,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING.
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs,
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, and only 23 inches high.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost..........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$130,000,
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.

A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT
are harmoniously blended in one. It is an
ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,
where youths may receive proper instruction in the
GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.

The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
199 AND 201 BOWERY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when a splendid bill will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.

Doors open at 2 and 7. Commence at 2½ and 7½. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1864.

GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
HENRY APPY, Violinist.
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS CARNIVAL,
On the
FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 23th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE CLASSES OF LADIES AND GENtlemen which have been recently formed for the study of the French and German languages and conversation, under competent masters, are now in full progress. The classes are held at a lady's private residence. Terms, $6 a quarter. Classes at the teacher's residence, $5 a quarter. Private lessons at the residence of the teacher, $10 a quarter. Private lessons at the residence of the pupil, $12 a quarter, payable in advance.

Those who desire to join these classes will be pleased to call soon, as only a limited number of pupils will be admitted. Particular classes for beginners. For further information call at the residence of the teacher, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., only.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. Can always find good situations in stores, offices, or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and practical book-keepers.

AT PAINE'S, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING and arithmetic are specialties taught, yet ample provisions are made for instructing foreigners in spelling and other English branches, each being entitled to a strictly private room, at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

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For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ACCOMplished artist gentleman—first-class vocalist—who can give good references. Address "CANTO," Station A., Spring-st. Post-office.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family, having a large well-furnished room, with large closet attached; gas, bath, &c. Situation convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH HIS daughter wishes for board and residence in a respectable family, in a genteel and central part of the city. Address "ARYM", Box No. 198 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.

THE LAST ESSAY OF THE COURSE.
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

Tickets to be had at all the music and bookstores.

NOTICE.—In order to obviate the crowding which occurred on the first delivery of this, one of the best of Mr. De Cordova's essays, chairs will be provided in case of necessity.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7¼ O'CLOCK;
OVERTURE COMMENCES AT 7¾.
CURTAIN RISES AT ITS CONCLUSION.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act.

It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

First time this season, Garrick & Colman's standard Comedy, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Daly
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Brush	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Betty	Miss Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Fanny	Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty	Miss Carman
Chambermaid	Miss Green

TUESDAY—Seventy-ninth night, ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Eightieth night, ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY—Eighty-first night, ROSEDALE.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTY-
NINTH
NIGHT
Of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
The most brilliant engagement on record.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
will be presented
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has achieved
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
of any piece presented on the New-York stage.
Doors open at ¼ to 7. Commences 7¾. Terminates 10½.

A CARD.

The management desires respectfully to announce, that owing to the impossibility of accommodating the vast crowds that nightly gather to witness this the most beautiful and touching drama of our time,

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED EARLY.

The box book is open for a week in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.
BENEFIT OF HERR STEINECKE.
TANNHAUSER,

Grand opera in three acts, By R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN, HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS, HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN.
Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 702 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. R. A. Baker

IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the
HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
FIRST NIGHT of the Grand Opera of
MARITANA

Maritana	Mme. COMTE BORCHARD
Lazarillo	Miss MYERS
Don Cæsar de Bazan	Mr. W. CASTLE
Don Jose de Santarem	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL

With a full Chorus.
Conductor..........Mr THEODORE THOMAS
Opera nights in Brooklyn:
MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 22.
Opera nights in New-York:
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 19th and 21st.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

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SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

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MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS.—There will be a meeting of the Comitia Minora of the United States Veterinary Medical Association held in New-York on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 179 Lexington-av., for the transaction of business and admission of members.

A. LIAUTARD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED FOR A WOOLEN MILL IN NEW-JERSEY—A Foreman for the carding, weaving and finishing department in a fancy cassimere mill; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOYS WANTED
To feed
JOB CYLINDER PRESSES
At No. 164 Pearl-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AS GROOM, AN ACTIVE, steady young man. Apply at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, between the hours of 10 and 12 M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; THOSE having unqualified recommendations, can apply at No. 15 Waverley-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

A Large Dry Goods Warehouse Destroyed.

Two Firemen Killed and Several Injured.

LOSS ABOUT $250,000.

At about 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the second story of the five-story marble-front building, No. 146 Duane street, occupied by Auffmordt, Hessenberg & Co, importers and dealers in cloths, cassemeres &c., which, before it could be extinguished, involved the whole building and contents in destruction. The first floor and basement of the building were occupied by Fairchild & Fanshaw, importers of British and other foreign silks and dry goods. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the fire spread through the building with fearful rapidity, extending from floor to floor with increasing fury, defying all the efforts of the firemen until the entire building had been destroyed. The flames bursting through the roof, illuminated the entire neighberhood, and the burning embers from the fire were floating through the air for blocks around. The firemen, who arrived promptly at the scene, worked with unceasing energy, but could not succeed in saving the devoted building, and they turned their attention to the surrounding stores, which were fortunately preserved from much injury.

At about eleven o'clock, a portion of the rear wall gave way, and fell, burying beneath the ruins George W. Burridge, a member of 42d Engine Company, and Thomas Moran, a member of the Insurance Patrol. Both these men were taken out, and died on their way to the Hospital.

a portion of the sidewall, when it fell in, crushed in the roof of a small dwelling adjoining, (No. 148,) occupied as a depot for lion lager bier and a restaurant in the basement, kept by William Medis, which was also partially destroyed.

The stock of Benkard & Hutton, drygoods dealers, in No. 144, was considerably damaged by water, as were the contents in several of the other adjoining buildings. At the present writing, no accurate account of the loss can be obtained, but it is estimated at $25,000.

Several firemen were badly injured by pieces of the falling wall. Assistant-Engineer Long had his right arm very badly injured by a piece of the front wall falling on him. Several of the firemen had their heads cut by pieces of glass, bricks, &c.

Capt. Greer and Sergt. Hastings, with the reserve force of the Third Precinct, assisted by the reserves from the adjoining Precincts, rendered efficient service in protecting property.

THE SALE OF THE EXPRESS.

The Employes of the Express Refuse to Testify in Open Court—"Hobson's Choice"—He Prefers the Risk of Going to Jail to Telling What the Circulation of the Paper Is.

BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Stephen P. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This case, involving the rights of the plaintiff to one-sixth share in the *Express* newspaper, was again before the Court yesterday morning. The plaintiff and Erastus Brooks, one of the defendants, was present in the Court-room, attended by Messrs. Cram and John McKeon, their respective counsel.

A motion was made by Mr. Cram, counsel for plaintiff, to examine Henry Hobson, in open court, as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff. He based his application on a provision of the Revised Statutes, relating to cases in the Superior Court, which had been extended to the Court of Common Pleas, and which authorized such an examination on a contested motion. Mr. McKeon, for the defendants, opposed the examination, taking the ground that the statute had been repealed, and contending that the witness should be brought before the Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, the referee appointed by the court, and examined there. Mr. Cram said that the plaintiff in this case stood on this position; they wished to use all convenient speed in this litigation. The other side desired and strove to obtain all possible delay, and he thought the learned counsel on the other side would confess that the defendants intended to delay the sale of the *Express* by all possible means. Mr. McKeon said that he did not seek delay, but that he was not to be kicked or cuffed or driven any faster than the law required him to move.

He also said he hoped if the other side had any reporters present to take down what he said, that they would take it down as he said it, in order that papers in the interest of the Administration might not misrepresent him on this occasion.

The Court granted plaintiff's motion and ordered the witness to be sworn.

Henry Hobson was then called as a witness for the plaintiff and duly sworn.

Mr. Cram proceeded to examine him as follows:

Question—What is your occupation?

Answer—Under instructions from counsel I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer any questions?

A.—I do.

Q.—Under instructions from what counsel do you decline answering?

A.—I decline answering any questions.

Mr. Cram turned to the Court and stated that the witness refused to answer the questions of counsel after being sworn as a witness in the case, and moved that Hobson be committed to jail for a flagrant contempt of court.

His Honor said as there would be considerable argument on the question, and as the time of the Court was limited, he would at present only grant an order to show cause why witness should not be committed, said order to be returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and with this order all further proceedings were adjourned over until that time.

Henry Hobson, the contumacious witness, is the sale agent of the *Express*, and has charge of all sales to carriers, newsboys, outsiders, &c.

By him plaintiff proposed to show what was the present daily circulation of the Daily *Express*; what was the circulation of the weekly and semi-weekly paper; what the circulation had been heretofore; what it was in July last, and whether there had been any falling off. It is supposed that it could have been shown that in consequnce of the political course of the managers of the *Express*, the circulation of the Daily *Express* has fallen from about 15,000 to about 6,000 within the last six months. Some other attachés of the *Express* had been subpæned as witnesses to show the receipts from advertising and other sources, and an advertising agent to show that merchants and others had refused to give advertising to that paper on account of its disloyal sentiments. These witnesses were not sworn, and will not be again called until the case of Hobson is settled.

The Arrests for Contraband Trading.

THE CASE OF LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, JOSEPH ENEAS AND J. C. RAHMING.

For the past three days Lewis J. Olmstead, who was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having shipped contraband goods to Nassau for the purpose of running the blockade, has undergone an examination in the Marshal's Office before Surveyor Andrews and some Custom-house officials, with a view of exonerating himself from all charges accusing him of pursuing an illegal traffic. The cause of his arrest was having, or rather endeavoring to ship a number of cotton cards, under the guise of merchandise of a light and bulky character, to Havana. They had previously been seized and held at the Custom-house, but upon representations of the shippers, the cards were given up. This second attempt to get them to Nassau aroused the suspicion of the Custom-house authorities, who, upon making inquiries, concluded to arrest Mr. Olmstead. In his examination Mr. Olmstead said that he had had whisky, hats and drugs consigned to him in Havana. He should not think they were sold to blockade runners; did not think that probable. He never had any whisky or drugs shipped to him before the war broke out, neither did he have consignments of any kind. Had purchased revolvers of Mr. Leon, No. 49 Warren-street; one he presented to his foreman, one to a proprietor of a hotel in Havana, and four still remained in his possession; when arrested he had in his possession an invoice for 9,000 segars, and a memorandum with regard to cotton-cards shipped, with a payment of $50 in greenbacks to the purser of the vessel; that amount was given to the purser to get the goods through without giving bonds, he could not say if he made several shipments of cotton-cards, unless he referred to his papers; may have made two or three; the $9,500 worth of Savannah bonds were placed in his hands for collection; J. J. Olmstead is his brother; was in the rebel army, but is now in New-York; the letter in which his brother says, "I think South Carolinians did right to secede, and I think every Southerner ought to follow and form a Southern Confederacy," was written to his wife; the stone for the paving of Havana was taken from the Palisades, opposite Yonkers; was not aware that any powder was put on board with the stones; the paper (handed to him) was in his possession at the time of his arrest, and is his handwriting; he meant Nassau by "goods are in demand at ——"; it was dictated to him, and the reason he did not give it to the person it was intended for, he forgot it; he intended leaving for Havana on the Wednesday following his arrest; he had held over two vessels in order that Mr. Underhill might accompany him.

An adjournment was then made until Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accused was attended by his counsel, Mr. Coe, who stated that Mr. Olmstead's statement would be prepared and handed to the Surveyor on their next meeting.

Gen. Dix gave orders, on Friday, that the places of business of Joseph Eneas and J. C. Rahming, situated respectively at No. 165 Maiden-lane, and No. 39 South-street, be seized and held by Marshal Murray. Eneas and Rahming are now in Fort Lafayette for shipping goods contraband of war. Marshal Murray and his assistants are making strenuous exertions to sift this illegal business thoroughly, and, indeed, probing it to the bottom.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

On the 4th of this month appeared an article in the Times relative to blockade runners, and giving important developments in regard to the trade as engaged in here and at Nassau. Among many parties implicated was Jefferson R. Cronk, of this City, who was charged with shipping contraband goods to Nassau, (where he then resided,) and also with being engaged in the circulation, at Nassau, of counterfeit "greenbacks." Mr. Cronk, a few days since, arrived in this City, and has called at the Times Office to deny any statement reflecting upon his loyalty or his honesty. He alleges that the report arose from letters written by persons in Nassau, with whom he had difficulty, and who thus seek to revenge themselves. He says that his business there was legitimate, and has been pursued since September last, being that of commission broker, and denies *in toto* any participation in any business which looked toward the Confederacy, save its destruction. In proof of his honesty, Mr. Cronk subsequently accompanied a party to the office of Maj.-Gen. Dix, and made a statement of all matters relating to the charges against him.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Grand Banquet given by the Officers to the Non-commissioned and Privates at Irving Hall.

In accordance with previous arrangements on the part of the officers and ex-officers of the Irish Brigade, the non-commissioned officers and privates, numbering about 250 men, were sumptuously entertained yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall by a grand banquet given in honor to them by the commissioned officers of the brigade exclusively, they having refused to be the recipient of any large amount of money gratefully and freely tendered by outside and interested parties, considering it a far more preferable mode of showing the high regard and esteem entertained by them for the brave, hardy and patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle, who had so nobly and faithfully fought and patiently suffered by their side in behalf of the only country where their rights of citizenship had been respected.

About 12 o'clock the non-commissioned officers and privates drew themselves up in line in front of the City Hall, where they received the following deputation of officers, viz: Major Kavanagh, Captains Moroney, Gleason, Nagle, Touley, and Lieutenants Granger, Mulhall, Mauseyh, Lee and Gossom. They were also joined by Dodworth's Band, after which, about 12¼ o'clock, they marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and thence to Irving Hall.

Along the whole line of march, signs and evidences of deserved appreciation of the gallant and efficient services which they and their less fortunate companions had tendered during the many hard-fought battles in which they had been, were visible on every side.

On arriving at the hall they were received by the remainder of the officers, and immediately marched in, where seats were provided for these battle-worn veterans around a number of long, neatly spread, tastefully decorated and well-filled tables.

The banquet hall was attractively festooned with American and regimental flags. On the platform were beautifully and elaborately arranged on a pedestal the old and worn flags of the brigade, encircled by garlands of flowers. On the top of this pedestal was placed the State coat-of-arms. In the front was a bust of Washington, crowned with a laurel wreath, and on either side a Cupid bearing baskets of flowers on their heads, etc. On the right side of the platform were placed a portion of the new flags of the Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third regiments, and on the left the Sixty-third and Sixty-ninth. On the gallery at the eastern end of the hall were neatly arranged the remainder of the regimental flags of the Eighty-eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments, together with a banner bearing the name of the last battle in which they were engaged—Gettysburgh.

On the sides of the gallery the names of the other battles, in which the brigade had fought, appeared on banners similar to the one alluded to over each of which hung the American flag with thirteen silver stars shining forth from the blue back ground. It is also a remarkable coincidence that the number of battles through which these men had been, numbered just thirteen. They were as follows, viz: Peach Orchard, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Bristow Station, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Savage Station, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Glendale, White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Hill, Gettysburg.

In the galleries a large number of ladies had assembled, by especial invitaton, who viewed the pleasing scene before them with a mingled look of joy and sorrow visible upon their countenances. Mrs. Gen. Meagher occupied the private box on the left of the stage.

At 2 o'clock Sergt. O'Driscoll called the men of the brigade to order and gave the word of command to "fall to," which was soon complied with by all for whom the order was intended. The mere mentioning of Mr. Harrison as the caterer, is sufficient to satisfy all that no pains were spared by him to make everything complete and satisfactory.

Among them present were Gen. Meagher, Col. Nugent, Capt. Jas. McGee, Col. Bagley, Capt. Moroney and a few of our prominent merchants who had interested themselves in the early formation of the brigade, among whom were John Hennessey, Daniel Devlin, B. J. Meehan and J. B. Kirker.

After dinner Gen. Meagher arose and offered the first toast, which was enthusiastically received and honored with full bumpers. The General then delivered a beautifully eulogistic and pertinent address, commencing by declaring to the reënlisted officers and men of the Irish Brigade present that he heartily, after coöperating with his brother officers on the Committee, of which he was Chairman, bid them welcome to that table. [Cheers.] Bearing evidence to the valor of the men under their command, they took the opportunity of the first movement to thank them, the rank and file, the bone and sinew, the strong heart and the iron hand of the armies of the republic. (Applause.) The soldier's life was almost a penal one; and nothing would sustain him in his duties but the proud consciousness of being engaged in a holy purpose—for the defence of the country. (Applause.) The General then pictured the trials of the private soldier, the vicissitudes connected with camp life, and the great merit of the rank and file, who, without anticipating any special monument to their gallantry, were foremost in the paths of peril and death. They might not have municipal authorities to welcome them on the gates of the city; they might not have fine regiments to attend in grand paraphernalia to receive them, but they had the blessings and greetings of their families. The success of the officers of the brigade was owing to the fidelity of the soldiers, for the trophies of the officer were reared by the private. He had declared before that no distinction could be given him, however high it might be, than that which he felt he had as commander of the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] They were now returned to the City to spend a recess among their families, before they again marched to the field to meet the dangers of which they had had such a long and eventful experience. They had come to a city in which the enemies of the Republic have pitched a camp—a camp all the more dangerous because it was intangible and insiduous. They were in the midst of the enemies of the Government under which they had served. Then let them beware of the reptiles called copperheads; have no parley with them; scotch the reptiles [loud cheers and cries of "Scotch them"]. They had known what it was to meet danger, and they respected even the bravery of the rebels, though connected with a mistaken cause. They could bear a tribute even to the fidelity of the women of the South, whose hostility was evoked by their mistaken ideas created by their local institutions. But for the rebels at the North they had no respect; they had raised an infamous revolt in this City against the Government, while they were fighting the battles of the Union on the Susquehanna. The Irish portion of them he deprecated, loathed, execrated. [Applause.] Traitors to the Republic, they were still more traitorous and dangerous to the land of their birth. [Applause.] In closing, he asked the soldiers to be true at all times to the flag for which they fought. Let them strike down the man who would assail it, or who would attempt to shake their loyalty. Let them not listen to a disrespectful word against the President, the Commander of the Army in which they had so nobly served. [Applause.] There were then but two parties in the country—the Federal army under Abraham Lincoln and the rebel army under Jefferson Davis, and the latter and the rebellion would be eventually crushed. [Cheers.] Gen. Meagher then alluded to the demise of the Know-Nothing party, remarking that it received its irrevocable sentence of damnation, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Sergt. O'Driscoll, presiding non-commissioned officer of the festive scenes, then proposed the health of the General, who, in reply, warmly thanked the men for the honor thus conferred upon him, asking also those present to state if the wantonly abusive charges which had been recklessly made against him, in being careless of the lives and welfare of his officers and men, were true. A simultaneous "No" was the response received, and reëchoed with loud and prolonged cheers as the General took his seat.

The following are the toasts proposed and drank, which were separately replied to by different persons present:

1. *Abraham Lincoln*—By the will of God and the vote of the People, President of the United States.

2. *Our Dead Comrades*—Officers and soldiers of the Irish brigade; their memory shall remain for life as green in our souls as the emerald flag, under which, doing battle for the United States, they fought and fell.

3. *No negotiation*, no compromise, no truce, no peace, but war to the last dollar and the last man, until every Southern rebel be struck between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, and swept everywhere, the world over, from land and sea.

4. *The Emmets of the Irish Brigade*—They have been as brave to the honor and glory of America, as their noble family in another generation, was to the liberty of Ireland.

5. *The Irish soldiers in the National armies North, South, East and West.*

6. *The memory of Gen. Michael Corcoran*—May the laurels for his grave be planted by his splendid old legion, and the shamrocks over it be the tribute of the land of his birth which he so deeply loved, and to the liberation of which he had hoped one day to give his sword, as he had already given it his heart.

7. *Private Miles O'Reilly*—May success and glory ever attend "the bould soger boy" the world over.

8. *The American Press*—The army and the navy recognize in it their champion and historian.

9. *Mr. Spaulding and Merchants of New-York, from whose Hands the Irish Brigade Received its New Colors*—The Irish Brigade gratefully acknowledge their cordial friendship and splendid liberality; while the Government and the nation recognize them as the staunchest of pillars and defences.

10. *Our Friend L. F. Harrison, the Public-Spirited Proprietor of Irving Hall*—To his patriotic concurrence in the object of the festival and his liberality the officers of the Irish brigade are indebted for the success of the day.

The first toast was offered by Gen. Meagher. After it received an enthusiastic response, and was honored with full bumpers, Gen. Meagher made an eloquent address, which occasionally created vociferous applause.

Letters of regret for nonattendance were received and read from Gen. Sickles, James T. Brady and Henry F. Spaulding.

The following is a list of the officers belonging to the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth regiments, which composed the brigade:

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. R. C. Bentley.

Adjt. Miles McDowell.

Quartermaster James McCormick.

Captains Thomas Tonley, John H. Gleason, James I. Brady, John Flynn.

First Lieutenants Eeward Lee, J. J. Hurley, P. O'Hanlon.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Robert Nugent.

Maj. James Cavanagh.

Captains James C. McGee, Richard Moroney, Thomas Ledig, Invalid Corps, James Saunders, Ex-Officer, John Gossin, John T. Toal.

First Lieutenants Bernard O'Neil, John D. Mulhall, Richard A. Kelly, David Burke.

Second Lieutenants Socouth Manségh, Luke Brennan.

First and Adjutant James J. Smith.

Surgeon Wm. O'Meagher; Assistant Surgeon Jas. J. Purcell; Surgeon Jas. A. Reed.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel P. Kelly.

Captains D. F. Burke, P. Ryder.

Lieutenants O'Brien, Chas. M. Grainger, W. L. D. O'Grady.

Dr. Powell, Surgeon.

Ex-Captains Wm. Nagle, Chas. Clark.

During the entertainment an Irish song was given by Barney Williams to the tune of the "Bold Soldier Boy." Some brief remarks eulogistic of the late Gen. Corcoran were made by John O'Mahony, Esq., besides a few words from Miles O'Reilly, who in reply to a voice from the crowd "Bully for Jack," said: "Well, I've done the best I can." [Loud cheers.]

Nothing occurrred whatever to mar in the least the pleasure of any one present, and all separated about 4 o'clock. The men, comprising the remnants of the regiments have all reenlisted for the war, and are home in order to fill their decimated ranks to the maximum number.

Dismissal by City Inspector Boole of Thomas N. Carr, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

City Inspector's Department,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.

Thomas N. Carr, Esq., New-York City:

Sir: I transmit herewith, for your perusal in leisure hours, my simple and clear reply to the tissue of charges made against this Department in your recent letter to certain gentlemen, who appear to have been misled by your erroneous statements. That his Honor the Mayor should have adopted your irregular report without inquiry, and made it public without even the courtesy of notice to me, is something which concerns Mr. Gunther much more nearly than myself. It is a deviation from the established comity of all public business, the motives for which, in my particular case, the public can be at no loss to rightly estimate.

I have done you the kindness of believing that you must have sent in your resignation as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at least on the day if not on the day before you sent to outside parties the letter purporting to expose certain alleged malpractices of this office—malpractices which, if they had any existence, could only have been brought before you in your confidential capacity as second officer of my department. That no resignation from you has reached me, I do not regard as conclusive evidence that none was sent. In the agitation of mind inseparable from the commission of such an act as you were engaged in, it is easy to comprehend that the document of resignation, intended for me, may have been misdirected to the head of some other municipal department, upon whose probable course in regard to yourself your mind must have been then running.

I therefore desire to say that if any such accident as, in your interest, I have hoped, has delayed the receipt by me of the document in question, I am still willing to accept your resignation from its original date, if promptly forwarded. But if—which I should regret to think—no sense of propriety had force with you to make this step a necessity anterior to your letter of accusation, then it becomes my duty to tell you that you are, from this day, dismissed from the office of Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department.

Of the abuses which you supposed, or have seen fit to pretend you supposed in existence, it was your first duty to have given me notice, in order that they might be remedied. You have known me—and though I am forced to say it myself—the City knows me to have been prompt ever since my appointment as City Inspector, to correct the evils under which I found this Department suffering on my assumption of its duties. By the accompanying document you will see that very nearly all your alleged "abuses" and "causes of complaint" only existed in your own mind from a defective knowledge of your duties, or from total ignorance or willful and malicious ignorement or the laws and ordinances which govern this department. I trust that your successor, which I will select with care, will be a man as incapable of allowing any neglects of duty or other abuses to pass without bringing them to my notice, as of afterward using such neglects of his own to my attempted injury.

Hoping that your new friends—in whose interest you have seen fit to adopt a course that all men of honorable instincts must condemn, no matter what the motives or inducements—will take care that you are not allowed to suffer in purse as heavily as in character by the conduct to which the letter of dismissal makes reference as tenderly as possible,

I remain, &c.,
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the subject of the removal of the Police Commissioners was brought up and discussed at length. A series of resolutions was offered by Capt. Charles H. Marshall, denouncing the course pursued by Gov. Seymour in removing the old Police Commissioners. In the resolutions, reference was made to the noble conduct of the police during the July riots, and an approval given of the bill recently introduced into the Legislature providing for the permanent organization of the Police Department. Messrs. G. W. Blunt, S. B. Crittenden, Jonathan Sturges, C. S. Roberts, William Orton, Luther B. Wyman and John Austin Stevens, Jr., were appointed a Committee to visit Albany ot urge the necessity of the passage of the bill.

A Committee of ten was appointed to coöperate with the ladies who are engaged in making arrangements for the Sanitary Fair.

Mr. G. W. Blunt read the following letter received from the First Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 13, 1864.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New-York:

My Dear Sir: The charges against the Navy Department for building slow steamers is best answered by a comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. The *Adriatic, Illinois, Fulton, Eagle*, and some of the Cunard line, are, I believe, in New-York at this time. The *Eutaw*, one of the only class of side-wheel steamers constructed by this Department, and known as double-end, is now at the Washington Navy-yard, and will be sent around to New-York if a race can be arranged. Her tonnage is nine hundred and seventy-four, and her draft eight feet six inches; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell discussed the communication, taking the ground that it was foreign to the purpose for which the Chamber had convened.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's remarks the meeting adjourned.

The Weather, Ice, &c.

The wind yesterday was from the Northwest. For the past few days large quantities of drift ice, very thick and hard, have been floating about our bays and rivers, doing more or less damage to the shipping and piers. Yesterday, on the flood-tide immense fields of it swept up the East River, doing considerable damage to vessels lying at the ends of piers. The ship *Daniel Webster*, lying at the upper end of Pier No. 16 East River, had her quarter stove and rudder damaged. Ship *Compromise*, lying at the lower side of the same pier, was badly chafed, and by careening had her mainyard carried away. The *Belle Wood*, loaded for Liverpool, at Pier No. 27 East River, was so badly injured that she was compelled to tow to Brooklyn to discharge, and her damage is estimated at $10.000. The brig *Lucretia* arrived Friday from Jamaica, lying at the lower side of Wall-street, was badly chafed and had her foreyard broken by careening. The steamship *Sidon*, that arrived from Liverpool Friday morning, with 250 steerage passengers, had not discharged her passengers at noon yesterday, in consequence of the difficulty in getting to her from the ice. The ship *Elizabeth Hamilton*, lying at Wall-street, parted her moorings, and she was driven against the *Daniel Webster*, losing rudder and receiving other damage. Upon the flood tide, this afternoon, a very extensive and heavy floating field of ice passed into the East River, which delayed the Staten Island and South Ferry boats, that were in the slips at the time, nearly half an hour, and in its progress up the river materially damaged the ends of many of the piers—some being nearly demolished. The North River, last night, was one vast field of ice, reaching from shore to shore, and very hard and thick.

Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

A regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday week—S. D. Tillman, Esq., Presiding Prof. Garvey, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon "various kinds of pipes for conveying water," made through its Chairman, Prof. Garvey, an exceedingly interesting report. The Committee state that they have examined those of iron, lead, tin and tin-lined, these being the principle ones used for conveying water to and through dwellings. They deemed it unnecessary to report upon any others. Iron, for small pipes, they find extremely liable to rust by the deposition of hygrometric moisture on the outside which, in dripping from and through ceilings, leaves a rust stian, not easily removed, which is a serious objection. Lead they find the most easily manufactured, and it has given its name to the world, and if it were not so injurious to health, it would be the best material for water pipes. After speaking of a pipe presented to them as pure block tin, which, after examination, proved to be an alloy of tin and lead, with all the poisonous defects of the lead pipe, they state that they have seen tin pipe which seems not to be so alloyed, but that it cannot be manufactured in long lengths, and that it is worked with difficulty, and requires skilful workmen, while its cost would be *four times* that of lead for the same work, and that it is easily acted upon by corrosive agents in the soil, and its great expense is not compensated by its advantages. Tin-lined pipe, they find, combines all the advantages of the pure tin pipe in not poisoning the water which flows through it, and that any ordinary workman can bend, join and solder it with ease. It can be made in the same length coils as lead, and that it requires no special solder or skill to join or repair it; and that, while the lead-coating protected the outside from corrosive agents, the tin-lining within protects the water from the poisonous effects of the lead. And in conclusion, they state that where iron or lead can be used, that they are the cheapest and best material; but where lead pipe alone would be dangerous to health, the tin-lined pipe, exhibited before the Association, seems to be the neatest, simplest and most practical device for combining the useful mechanical qualities of the lead with the qualities of tin, which preserves the water pure and healthful.

A very interesting scientific summary was read by the Chairman, which elicited an animated and interesting discussion. The regular subject—*Electricity and Magnetism*—being in order,

Prof. Garvey gave a brief outline of the science of the telegraph, stating that the three great facts upon which telegraphing depended were:

1. That an artificial magnet could be made, at any distance, by passing a current of electricity in a helix round a bar of soft iron.

2. That a permanent magnet, if free to move, will arrange itself at right angles to a current of electricity.

3. That chemical action is determined at any distance by a current of electricity.

He then, by means of diagrams on the black board, showed the application of these principles to the Wheatsone, Bains, Morse, House and Pantegraph telegraphs. We cannot, however, make his remarks intelligable to the general reader, without the aid of his diagrams. He was followed by Drs. Kidder and Parmalee, the Chairman, Prof. Everett and others, whose remarks, although of a great interest, were too extended for publication.

The regular last weekly meeting of the Association was held at its room, No. 24 Cooper Union, on last Thursday evening, January 14, S. D. Tillmln, Esq., Chairman, presiding, Prof. Garvey, Secretary.

There being no miscellaneous business or inventions brought before the association, the Chairman occupied the first half hour in the reading of a very interesting scientific summary of the more important events happening both here and in Europe. A paper on the finishing of muslins and the injurious effects produced by certain bleaching agents, brought forth a very interesting discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Clinton Roosevelt, Fisher, Dr. Parmalee and others. Before proceeding to the regular subject, Mr. Disturnell read a very long paper on Meteorology. As he did not leave his paper with the Association, as is usual with most papers read before it, and our reporter took no notes, we cannot report his remarks, which were listened to with marked attention by the members present—Prof. Garvey giving to the Association the benefit of a well-stored mind on this prolific subject.

Note.—A typographical error happened in the report of the proceedings of the Association, published in our second edition of the 11th inst. Instead of reading: "The committee do not undertake to say that this invention is perfect, but as near perfection as can be at present expected," it should read: "The committee do not undertake to say that this invention is perfect, as perfection cannot be expected to exist in this or any other material; but the objection urged on account of the supposed galvanic action, is not considered as an objection, as, if any, the action is so slight as to be thrown out of account."

Adjourned.

A Nice Response.

The following touching letter from a working girl, with one dollar, was received by the News Boys' Lodging House, in answer to an article in this paper.

Such gifts are the pleasantest of all to receive:

"As I looked over the New-York Times this morning, an article caught my eye, headed "The Poor and Our Charities," and, reading it over, I thought of the poor News Boys at the Lodging House, and I said to myself, 'I can give them one dollar; but what will one dollar do?' was the question I asked myself. I looked out upon the snow-decked street, and thought of my dead sister's little Johnny being out to-night. God bless you for what you are doing. Here is one dollar. A WORKING GIRL.

Commemoration of Franklin's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin will be commemorated by the New-York Typographical Society at 7½ o'clock on Monday evening next, (the 18th inst.,) at the Library-rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. The oldest member of the Society, Mr. Chas. McDevitt, will give a short account of the history of the Society, and will be followed by Messrs. De Vinne and Alvord, on interesting subjects connected with the printer's art. Mr. Augustus Maverick will give some sketches of representative men in the editorial profession in this City, and of other distinguished persons. The proceedings will be interspersed with music and appropriate exercises.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

Humphrey Ayres was brought up for examination on Friday, charged with purloining money from letters. Ayres was employed by the Post-office Department as a letter-carrier. Some suspicions as to his honesty having been aroused, a decoy-letter was placed in the Post-office, directed to a fictitious party at a street comprised within his route. He fell into the trap, and took from the letter a marked greenback. He was arrested and the bill found upon his person. Upon these facts the Commissioner committed him in default of $5,000 bail. The penalty for the offence is 10 years' imprisonment.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

Matthew T. Lenott, who has been on trial for several days past on an indictment for grand larceny, was convicted yesterday morning of petit larceny, and sent to the Tombs to await his sentence.

Christopher Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Henry Deimal pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, and judgment in his case was suspended.

James Wilson was tried upon the charge of uttering counterfeit bank notes, and the evidence being conclusive against him, he was convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, and remanded for sentence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Polyglot Bureau.—In London, in Paris, and other European capitals, there have long been established offices for the translation of papers from and into all languages. Some of them employ from sixty to eighty translators, and their time is fully occupied. To merchants, professional men and others, they are found convenient; and a cheaper mode than where such bureaus do not exist. In this large commercial City, and with a population where so many are of European birth, such an establishment has been long needed; an office where one can apply and get a letter or any document immediately and accurately translated at a moderate cost. Mr. Leander Starr, a gentleman of fine literary acquirements, and an accomplished linguist, has opened such a bureau at No. 71 Nassau-street. In addition to his experience at King's College, London, and Rupert-Caroline University at Heidelberg, Mr. Starr has served as interpreter and translator to the Navy Department of the French Government at Paris, and, until lately, he has been connected with the foreign press of this City. The work done by each member of the corps of translators is carefully scrutinized before delivery by the accomplished *chef* himself. To all in need of translations the Polyglot Bureau must prove invaluable.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.—At the annual meeting of the directors of this hospital, held last Tuesday evening, the surgeons, Mark Stephenson, M. D., J. P. Garrish, M. D., and Marcus P. Stephenson, M. D., reported that they had, during the year 1863, attended nearly 1,000 new patients with great success. The annual election of officers resulted in choosing Solomon Jenner, A. M., President; Hon. W. S. Davidson Vice President; C. C. Corson, Esq., Treasurer; and James R. Cuming, Esq., Secretary. We understand that the surgeons and officers will spare no effort to increase the usefulness of this charitable institution, which is open every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 1 to 3, for the gratuitous treatment of all diseases of the eye. It is now located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, in the dwelling occupied for a quarter of a century by Peter Cooper. There is something quaintly fit in this charitable use of the old homestead, wherein even yet the benevolent spirit of its owner seems to dwell.

The Charge against Walter Weeks and Chas. Genck.—In an article in Thursday's Times, entitled "Frauds upon Soldier's Families," the names of Walter Weeks and Charles Genck occurs as being arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit bill on a soldier's wife. On the examination Mr. Weeks and Mr. Genck were exonerated by Justice Harris, of Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, they proving the bill alleged to be counterfeit to have been received and passed innocently by Mr. Genck. Mr. Weeks is well known to many responsible parties in this City, who declare him incapable of such an act as was alleged, and Mr. Genck has equally reputable indorsers. Both parties were engaged in ferrying from Port Morris to Riker's Island. An affidavit has been made by Mr. Genck, exonerating Mr. Weeks from having anything to do with the questionable money, and denying his own knowledge of its being worthless.

Arrival of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment.—The Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment arrived in this City on Friday evening, en route for home. They left for the seat of war 1,000 strong, and return with 355 men, all of whom have reënlisted for the war. The battles they have participated in are, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, besides a number of skirmishes. Annexed is a list of the officers: Col. G. L. Prescott, Lieut.-Col. Luther Stephenson, Jr., Surgeon W. Lyman Faxon, Asst.-Surgeon S. W. Fletcher, Quartermaster Isaiah F. Hoyt, Adjt. Isaac F. Kingsbury; Capts. Jas. A. Cunningham, Cyrus Tay, Stephen Rich, Ambrose Bancroft, Norman S. Steele, Robt. Hamilton; Lieuts. Lucius H. Warre, George W. Laureate, George W. Reed, George W. Beebe.

Massachusetts Regiments Returned.—Two hundred and twenty reënlisted men of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew commanding, have arrived from Norfolk, Va., on the transport *Admiral Dupont*, and are now quartered at the New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway. This regiment was recruited in and around Springfield, Mass., and will leave for home to-day or early Monday morning. The Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment are to be publicly welcomed home to-day at Faneuil Hall, Boston. A military parade and words of good cheer will testify in some degree the high appreciation in which Boston holds the services of these veterans during their term of service.

Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.—The officers and members of the Fire Department of New-York held a meeting last evening at Jefferson Market Drill-room to make arrangements for the reception of the above regiment. From the report of the Executive Committee, it is probable that nearly the entire Department will parade under the command of the Chief and Assistant Engineers as Grand Marshals. Immediately on the receipt of a tellegram from Col. Burns, commander of the regiment, Chief-Engineer Decker will cause the fire-bells to be rung, and the Department will then assemble. The place of formation and number of strokes of the bell will be given in due season. The Orange Fire Department will escort the regiment to this city, and will parade with them.

Esablishment of a New Recruiting Depot.—Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, in the month of December last, issued an order allowing person who could show satisfactory testimonials, to recruit for infantry regiments now in the field. This was done for the purpose of expediting enlistments. Col. Rowland has been appointed the recruiting officer of this City, and has his headquarters at the Park Barracks, in office formerly occupied by the Superintendent. The recruit, as soon as he is enlisted, is clothed, mustered into the United States service, and has the State and County bounty immediately paid him, and is allowed to join any regiment he thinks fit.

Drill of the New-York Cadets.—Last evening a *soirée militaire* was given at the State armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, by M. Hasko's cadets. Prizes were given to those who were the best drilled, and the judges awarded them as follows: Maj. Wetmore received the gold medal, Cadet Payne the silver and Adjt. Jewett the bronze one. The armory was well filled by the friends of the cadets, and the scene was enlivened by the attendance of the Seventh regiment band.

White Refugees.—White refugees are rapidly coming into our lines, and are forwarded to Cairo, Ill., where a large number are now destitute of clothing of every kind. The New-York Young Men's Christian Association are actively engaged in forwarding clothing and under-garments to them, and our citizens may send any parcels to their rooms, No. 31 Bible House, Third-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, New-York.

Sanitary Commission.—Madam D'Angri, Signor Abella, and Professors Colburn, Nash and Curtis have kindly volunteered their valuable services, and a rare treat for the lovers of music and oratory may be anticipated at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, January 21, at the repetition of Mr. Belden's lecture on the "Rise and Fall of Republics."

The Shaver Investigation.—The Committee of the Board of Education to investigate the charges of improper conduct against Commissioner Charles G. Shaver, of the Thirteenth Ward, met at 4 P. M. on Friday, at the headquarters of the Board, and proceeded to perform their duties. The Committee declined to admit reporters. They will report to the Board.

Aquatic—Atalanta Boat Club.—The 17th annual meeting of the "Atalanta Boat Club" was held at the "Eureka House," on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry H. Dyer; Vice-President, Alden S. Swan; Secretary, William C. Mainland; Treasurer, Washington Haddock.

Lectures by Dr. Cheever.—This evening Rev. Dr. Cheever will deliver, at his church, the first of a series of public Sunday evening lectures on "Bunyan's Holy War." The recollection of Cheever's lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress," will attract to this course many of the Doctor's old admirers in such efforts.

Preaching at the New-England Rooms.—Rev. John P. Newman, D.D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Banquet to the Irish Brigade.—Yesterday afternoon a banquet was given at Irving Hall, by the officers of the Irish Brigade, to the non-commissioned officers, disabled and reënlisted privates, numbering about 150. Gen. Meagher presided.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Recruiting in Brooklyn.—The Supervisors' Bounty Committee, on Friday, paid bounties to sixty veterans of the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh regiments. The day previous bounties were paid to one hundred and eleven men. One company of the Sixty-seventh Regiment having originally been enlisted in the western part of this State, were sent home shortly after the arrival of the regiment in this City. Supervisor Little started for Rochester, on Thursday, to pay these men their bounties. Supervisors Bloom and Kirby will proceed to Baltimore and the Rappahannock to-day, in order to pay bounties to all who are willing to reënlist, and be acredited to the quota of Kings County. The money heretofore raised for paying bounties is now nearly exhausted, and very little of the new loan of $250,000 has as yet been taken. If it is not taken soon, recruiting will come to a dead lock.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum.—The entertainments given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon and evening, in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, were attended by about 4,500 persons. The sum realized was about $2,000. The institution has at the present time 686 children under its charge. The building, on Bedford-avenue, it will be recollected, was destroyed by fire, two years since, and vigorous efforts are now being made to raise the means of building up a new structure, which, it is estimated, will cost about $35,000. More than two-thirds of this amount has already been secured.

Robbery.—The residence of Mr. J. R. Peck was entered on Thursday afternoon while the family were temporarily absent and robbed of a United States $1,000 note and $60 in bank notes on the Bank of Southern Georgia, at Savannah. The number of the stolen note is 61.940. Skeleto

[Advertisement.]

Illustrations on the Oppressions of the People; Gayeties, Ludicrous Incidents, Important Events, and Live Subjects; also, Entertaining Literary Reviews of the Week; Political Criticisms, and Miscellaneous Subjects of great interest, in the *New-York Illustrated News*. Out to-day. Prepare for a laugh, a sob, and a great intellectual treat. See particulars elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 16—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—W. H. Rumpf, lady and 2 children, Dubuque, Iowa; F. H. Steil, Matamoras; D. Idar, N. Brandon and lady, Panama; Leopold de Ferrari, New-York; F. Wiebusch, lady and child, St. Louis; Mrs. G. W. Guthrie, 5 children and servant, Miss M. Gosson, San Francisco; M. Hiller, lady and 3 children, New-Orleans; L. Cohn, J. Cohn, M. A. Bromberger; S. Kaiser, Abraham Bromberger and lady, all of San Francisco; Camille Fouacier, Paris; B. Wassertrudinger, New-York; John F. Schmidt, Skaneateles; Emanuel Reiss, Siegmund Ullmann, Louis Aull, Mrs. Carolina Disch, William May, Felix Rosler, Joseph Zahrt and lady, Col. E. Kapff, all of New-York; Mrs. Cath. Kaercher and child, Phillipsburgh, Penn.; M. Levy, New-Orleans; John Juery, lady and child, Philadelphia; John Quack, Toledo, Ohio; Peter Walter, William Schmidt, Philadelphia; Henry Theo. Hertzen, Chili; H. C. Arens, Portland, Me.; Dr. Reinke, New-York; Joseph Stettheimer, Tihesville, Penn., and 43 in the steerage.—Total, 96.

Jan. 16—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mr. McDowell, A. Murry and brother, Mr. Robinson, Mr. St. George, Rev. E. M. Hennessey, Chas. Vander Elst, Alex. Cruikshank, R. H. Collier, W. J. S. Kerr, W. J. Hamill, J. M. Bowen, Dr. Whitney, Wm. Mister, S. J. Fitzherbert Bullen, J. H. Martin, Capt. Clutterbuck, A. Taylor, H. D. Sheffield, C. Vivien, George D. Happy, C. Wild, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets.. 1 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 57 | Gov. Island.. 2 46 | Hell Gate.. 4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Corsan, (Br.,) Hughes, Cork, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Barks Cabot, (Br.,) McGregor, Glasgow, McColl & Frith; Evelyn, (Br.,) Mohlman, Cadiz, Harbeck & Halsey; Indus, (Br.,) Boyd, Boston, Prendegast Brothers.

Brigs Allansdale, (Br.,) McBirney, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Maria, Morris, Manzanilla, Tynes & Smith; Wanderer, (Br.,) Crooks, Cow Bay, C. B., D. B. Keeler, Jr.; Cawn of Day, (Br.,) Holmes, Cardenas, D. R. De Wolff; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Percy, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry; Ada, (Br.,) Card, Arroyo, P. R., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Pocahontas, Berry, Washington, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eliza Jane, Watts, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Oronoko, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; John Langley, Langley, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Brooks, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; B. Cook, Jones, Northampton, F. J. Campbell; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; Rachel Jane, Roath, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. Gilman, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Nimrod, Bolan, Yorktown, B. F. Voorhis; Daniel Simmons, Hall, Ruatan, master; Wm. Nichols, Kiff, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Catharine, Scull, Egg Harbor, T. G. Benton's Sons; Samuel Parker, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Anna Elizabeth, Hatchmore, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with naval stores and prisoners to U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 250 discharged soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neff, Washington, D. C., with troops.

Steamship Moonlight, Doyly, Matamoras Jan. 1, with cotton to Arthur Leary. Jan. 10, Wilmington, N. C., bearing W. 125 miles, saw a propeller of about 500 tons and painted lead color, making a heavy black smoke, steering to the north and eastward, supposed to be a blockade-runner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Malina, (of Boston,) Denham, Cardenas Dec. 23, with molasses to E. A. Hussey. Dec. 27, about midway in Florida Channel, Great Isaacs bearing about W. S. W. 50 miles, in a heavy gale, was knocked down on her beam ends, losing spars, water, etc., off the deck, and all the cargo, water, etc., in between decks, only saving one cask of 160 gallons; was on short allowance until the 12th inst., when the Captain of a French bark most generously supplied us. Has had very rough and boisterous weather nearly all the passage.

Bark Clansman, (of Liverpool,) Cleghorn, Shields 91 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Maria Morton, (of London,) Hill, Black River, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to Jacquenot & Christmas. Has had heavy winds during the passage.

Bark Ealing Grove, (of London,) Findley, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 73 ds., with wool, etc., to Napier & Welsford. Had strong N. W. gales from the Gulf. Dec. 3, lat. 23 23, 23, lon. 21 48, saw a Br. bark strg. N., showing Nos. 5, 0, 4, 7.

Bark Anna & Bertha, (Prus.,) Haesert, Newcastle, Eng., 90 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had heavy winds the entire passage.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Remedios Jan. 1, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Martin W. Brett, (new,) Staples, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber and fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eleanor, (Dan., of St. Thomas,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro Nov. 11, and St. Thomas Jan. 4, with coffee to Rogers & Pitch. Has had heavy westerly winds on the coast; sprung mainmast and mainboom and tore mainsail to shreds. On the passage from Rio Janeiro to St. Thomas, in lat. 19 05 S., lon. 35 15, Mrs. Wm. Tyler Brown, of Edgarsville, Ill., died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Brig S. B. Johnson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunders, Carthagena Dec. 20, with rubber, etc., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Halloway, Fernandina 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conkling, Charleston Bar 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Conquest, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Redding, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Cummings, St. Domingo City Dec. 29, with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels. Jan. 1, John Morrin, seaman, died of fever.

Schr. Wonder, (Br.,) Smith, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Norfolk, with wood.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, of and for Bremen; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana and New-Orleans; Fulton, for Port Royal.

Schr. Isaac Van Dyke, (formerly the pilot-boat Mary Ann,) for Nassau.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Jan. 14—Arr. brig Alexander Nickels, from Grand Turk for Boston; schr. Mindoro, from do. for do. Returned—Brig Hattie Ross.

The brig Caledonia, (Br.,) before reported full of water, was hailed to-day on the marine railway for repairs, having a hole stove in her bottom on her larboard side.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia was floated out of the dry dock at the Navy-yard on Friday afternoon. After inspection of her hull, it is ascertained she has not received any damage from being ashore on the Jersey coast.

Spoken, &c.

Montrose—Br. ship, from London for Hong Kong, Dec. 6, lat. 3 10 N., lon. 27 25.

Record—Br. bark, from Algoa Bay for Hamburg, Dec. 4, lat. 1 S., lon. 25.

Stathmore—Br. bark, from Shanghai for London, 70 ds. out, Nov. 6, lat. 31 40 S., lon. 22 16 E.

Vulcan—steamship, Bunker, from St. Thomas for Shanghai, no date, lat. 11 35 N., lon. 53 51.

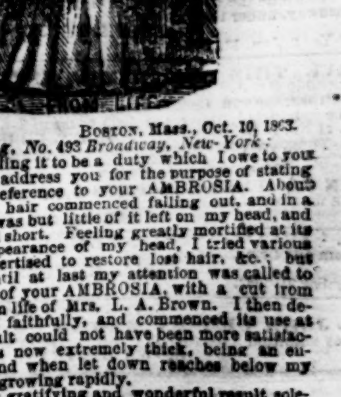
Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Dec. 22, barks C. B. Hamilton, Soule, nearly discharged; Sylphide, (Br.,) Henderson, waiting new sugars; brig Open Sea, Rodgers, out and back, on Demurrage.

At Remedios, Jan. 1, brig Phillip Larrabee, waiting cargo; bark Old Dominion, dischg.

At Carthagena, Dec. 20, schr. Josephine Small, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Demerara, Dec. 19, schr. Red Fox, for New-York in 8 days.



Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

Dear Sir: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON.